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CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
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JFK ACT
01-06-99
RELEASE

New Witness Jars Shaw Trial

SHAW, From A1

Saturday's court session may disclose whether District Attorney Jim Garrison and his aides can re-establish their witness or must suffer a major blow to their claim of solving the assassination. Defense Attorney F. Irvine Dymond said he has not finished cross-examination of Spiesel.

Garrison, who was not in court when Spiesel testified, has been accused by some for two years of accepting and holding incredible evidence in an attempt to prove a conspiracy and a high-level cover-up.

The District Attorney has denounced most of the charges as the work of conspirators, including the Central Intelligence Agency, the Johnson Administration and the Eastern "Establishment."

A Weird Day

Spiesel's appearance followed a weird second day of the trial in which the prosecution again offered the testimony of Vernon Bundy, a 30-year-old narcotics addict, who said he saw Shaw and Oswald together in the summer of 1963, five months before the assassination.

Other witnesses today placed Oswald and Shaw together in Clinton, La., during the late summer and placed Oswald at a nearby hospital seeking employment. Still other witnesses, mostly policemen, recalled some of Oswald's known activities as a pamphleteer for Castro's Cuban Government.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock announced—out of the jury's presence—that testimony from policemen about Oswald passing out "Fair Play for Cuba" literature was designed to bolster Bundy's testimony. Bundy swore that he saw Oswald drop a Cuba leaflet on the New Orleans lakefront while stuffing his pocket with a roll of bills Shaw gave Oswald.

Bundy, whose testimony two years ago helped bind over Shaw for trial, held to his story despite Dymond's attempt to impeach it. He was neatly dressed and, according to observers, much cleaner than he was in March, 1967, when he came from Orleans Parish Prison to give his testimony.

Admitting that he has been taking a heroin substitute at a clinic to kick his habit, Bundy insisted that he witnessed the Shaw-Oswald meeting while seated at the Lake Pontchartrain seawall preparing to "shoot some heroin."

In one of the day's more bizarre moments, Bundy declared that if Shaw, the defendant, would cooperate by walking up and down the courtroom center aisle, he would give a "demonstration" of why he was sure about his identification.

The tall, gray-haired defendant—a puzzled expression on his face—complied. Bundy then said it was Shaw's gait, the way he "waved his foot," that confirmed his opinion.

Shaw, who sometimes walks with a slight limp because of a back condition, was heard in the corridor later to say, "I should get Actors Equity pay for this performance." Shaw is a playwright, a prominent New Orleans cultural figure and former managing director of the port city's International Trade Mart.

Never losing his poise, Bundy at one point said to Dymond, after a lawyers' argument over his testimony, "As I was saying before you interrupted . . ." He went on to explain that he was not a convicted burglar, but had pleaded guilty to attempted theft in 1966. He is under a five-year probationary sentence.

Bundy first denied, then admitted, stealing to support his drug habit, but added that he only took things "if nobody wasn't watching" and was not a professional thief.

Bundy vigorously denied ever telling fellow-prisoners, as reported by newsmen, that he really knew nothing about the Shaw case, but was testifying for reasons of his own or that he was undecided whether to place Shaw on the lakefront or somewhere else in New Orleans.

'Never Said Boo'

"I never said boo to John the Baptist," said Bundy, referring to former fellow-inmate John (The Baptist) Cancler.

The witness stuck to his testimony that he had overheard Oswald telling Shaw in an animated manner, "What am I going to tell her?" an unexplained remark that might have pertained to Oswald's stormy home life.

Bundy concluded by saying that, after the two men had departed in different directions, he wrapped his narcotics "outfit" in one of Oswald's dropped leaflets.

Earlier, the State apparently completed a phase of its case dealing with Oswald's alleged attempt to find a job on trips to Clinton and Jackson, La., near Baton Rouge.

A voting-drive worker for the Congress of Racial Equality, William Dunn Sr., recited testimony similar to that of five witnesses Thursday who had placed Shaw and Oswald in the small town of Clinton in August, 1963.

He identified Shaw as the driver of a black Cadillac conspicuously parked near the voting registrar's office. From a picture he identified Oswald as a man who was trying to register to vote in rural East Feliciana Parish.

Bobbie Dedon, a former receptionist in a state hospital in Jackson, said Oswald came in asking directions to the employment office. She could not recall his clothing or whether he appeared neatly dressed, as other witnesses had testified.

"Did he have a beard?" Dymond asked on cross-examination. "I don't remember," said Mrs. Dedon.

"You don't?"

"No."

"That's all," said Dymond, and the attractive blonde witness stepped down.

The next witness, hospital secretary Maxine Kemp, supplied a short-lived element of mystery. She said that after starting work at the hospital in September, 1964, more than a year after Oswald's alleged job application, she ran across an application form for "Oswald Harvey" and returned it to the file. She looked for it again after Garrison began his investigation but, she said, it was gone.

Under cross-examination, Mrs. Kemp said hospital practice was to go through the files every three months and discard any application older than a year.

Her answer suggested that, instead of returning the application form to the file, Mrs. Kemp should have thrown it away and that, in any event, it would have been standard practice to discard a 1963 application before early 1967, when Garrison started investigating.

Associate prosecutor Andrew Sciambra came back with a question, "Do they have some applications on file longer than one year?" Mrs. Kemp replied "yes" and stepped down.

Overtones of Charges

The entire Clinton-Jackson phase of the case carried overtones of Garrison's charges of inadequate Federal investigation of Oswald's past. The Warren Commission, which determined that Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy, said nothing about such episodes in Oswald's life.

Critics have faulted the Warren Commission for failing to pursue more clues to Oswald's personality. Garrison's prosecutors stressed that the FBI never interviewed their witnesses, while defense counsel chided all but one witness for failing to come forward earlier.

The day was marked by a shouting match between Alcock and Dymond and a challenge by Dymond to Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.'s manner of conducting the trial.

Dymond, apparently trying to catch a policeman on the stand in a contradiction, was interrupted by Judge Haggerty, who said the witness was "confused" and the question needed clarification.

"I object to Your Honor testifying," said Dymond, moving for a mistrial. The Judge rejected the motion and told Dymond the trial "was not a game of tricks."

The testimony of Spiesel, the New York accountant, was vague about the location of the June, 1969 French Quarter party, but quite specific about what was said.

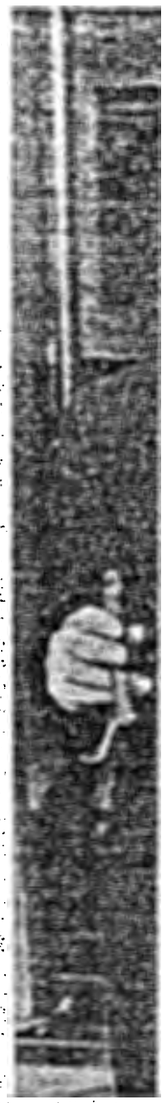
Spiesel testified that he met two couples, including Ferrie, at a bar and struck up a conversation based on Spiesel's notion that Ferrie was a World War II flying buddy. Ferrie invited him to a party at an apartment, where Shaw was the host, said Spiesel. The witness said that after being introduced to Shaw by Ferrie, he joined them and others in conversation that turned to sharp criticism of the late President. Spiesel said that someone said, "Someone ought to kill the s.o.b."

Says Shaw 'Seemed Amused'

According to Spiesel, Shaw "seemed amused" as the talk turned to the need for a high-powered rifle with telescopic sight and Shaw then discussed with Ferrie, an experienced pilot, the feasibility of escape by airplane.

Since Oswald, the alleged third co-conspirator, was not identified as a party guest, Spiesel's testimony did not purport to prove the three-way conspiracy charge or any overt act in the indictment. But it explicitly contradicted Shaw's contention that he never knew either man.

Dymond asked Judge Haggerty to order Spiesel to show the court and jury where the party was held. Spiesel's description of the apartment did



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Dymond asked Judge Haggerty to order Spiesel to show the court and jury where the party was held. Spiesel's description of the apartment did not match Shaw's home. The Judge withheld a ruling.

Then, referring to court records in New York, Dymond asked the witness if he had ever claimed in law suits that police "hypnotized and tortured you and forced you out of business." Spiesel replied, "Not in that terminology."

Why had he been persecuted Spiesel said he did not know, but that his father had done "undercover work for the FBI" dealing with Russia.

Spiesel said his complaint did not charge a continous hypnotic spelling between 1962 and 1964 as suggested by Dymond, but only a "conspiracy" to hypnotize him "from time to time."

Associated Press

Charles I. Spiesel, a New York accountant, pauses before entering the courthouse in New Orleans to testify as a prosecution witness in the Shaw conspiracy trial.

Bid for New Exhibits To Get D.C. Hearing

Washington General Sessions Court Judge Charles W. Halleck yesterday ordered the National Archivist to explain why he should not be ordered to appear in New Orleans with various Warren Commission exhibits.

The items involved are in addition to the autopsy X-ray films and photographs Garrison had previously requested.

Both requests will be taken up at a hearing in Washington on Feb. 14.

Garrison asked that James B. Rhoads, the Archivist, be ordered to testify and bring with him the rifle Lee Harvey Oswald fired; a bullet recovered from President Kennedy's body; the shirt, coat and tie Kennedy wore when he was shot; two bullet fragments; a camera used to film the assassination, and the death certificate.

...ay be preparing to abandon ...is 30-month long investigation ...f the assassination of Presi...ent Kennedy.

The speculation sprang up ...fter Mr. Garrison's staff had ...sked for an indefinite delay ...n the trial of retired New ...rleans businessman Clay L. ...haw, who was accused by the ...rison has kept almost completely out of public view.

The statement on Friday that Mr. Shaw might not be tried was isued by Mr. Garrison's chiew assistant, James L. Alcock.

The announcement that the not ready for trial caught most of New Orleans by sur...

...killed" could stop the Shaw trial. He added that the trial would proceed even if the National Archives continued to shield the X-rays and photographs made during the autopsy of President Kenedy.

But yesterday, Mr. Alcock said that it was "absolutely necessary" to have the X-rays ...

...A panel of medical experts who were said to have examined the X-rays and photographs secretly early last year said that the X-rays and photographs showed that the President was struck only by bullets fired from behind and above him. Attorney General Ramsay Clark reported on Thursday night.

...Oswald fired the ... from the Texas S... Depository in Dallas ... 22, 1963.

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Shaw Trial Set Today in JFK Case

Wash Post 21 Jan 69

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 0 (AP) — District Attorney im Garrison did an about-ace today and agreed to proeed without further delay in he trial of Clay Shaw, accused nearly two years ago of onspiring to kill President Kennedy.

A Garrison assistant, ames Alcock, told Judge Edward J. Haggerty in Criminal District Court the state would e ready to go ahead as scheduled Tuesday. Alcock withdrew a state motion for a delay based on the claim that he Federal Government was withholding vital evidence.

The state had asked for a continuance last Friday after Judge Charles Halleck of the Court of General Sessions in Washington, D.C., declined to enforce a Garrison subpoena of Kennedy autopsy photographs and X-rays taken after the assassination in Dallas.

Alcock asserted than that if the Federal government blocks our attempts to present all of the evidence, this case cannot be brought to trial."

The autopsy reports were turned over to the National Archives by the Kennedy family with the stipulation that they be withheld from the public.

U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark released last week a report by four experts who checked the autopsy material and agreed with the Warren Commission that President Kennedy was shot from the rear. Garrison has insisted there were other shots from the front.

Alcock declined to discuss the reason for withdrawal of the continuance motion but complained that Clark had "tried to interfere in the case with public statements."

Shaw Trial Is Opened; Defendant to Testify

22 Jan 69

By John P. MacKenzie
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21 — The long-awaited trial of Clay L. Shaw began today as the defense announced it will put the retired businessman on the stand to deny plotting the assassination of President Kennedy.

Prosecution and defense attorneys spent the day outlining key elements of the case in the course of questioning potential jurors. After six hours they were able to agree that two jurors were qualified.

It appeared that many more days might be needed to select a panel of 12 New Orleans citizens who had not yet formed strong opinions about District Attorney Jim Garrison's two-year crusade to disprove the Warren Commission account of the Nov. 22, 1963, tragedy in Dallas.

The Warren Commission said Lee Harvey Oswald, a loner and a misfit, killed Mr. Kennedy without help from anyone. Garrison, who did not appear in the Orleans Parish courtroom today, charges that Shaw, 55, plotted the killing with Oswald and the late David Ferrie, a former pilot.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock told jurors that he will prove a three-way criminal agreement and at least one of six overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Alcock stressed that under the State's theory it was not necessary to show that the plot succeeded or even that the President was murdered. He listed these specific alleged acts:

- A meeting of Oswald, Ferrie and Shaw in Ferrie's New Orleans apartment two months before the assassination.
- A discussion there of murder weapons, the need for more than one rifle and firing angle, and the means of escape.
- A meeting of Shaw, Oswald and the late Jack Ruby, the man who shot Oswald to death, in Baton Rouge, at which money was delivered.
- Two trips away from the Dallas murder scene, Shaw to the West Coast and Ferrie to Houston. Alcock said the evidence would definitely show that Shaw was not in Dallas on Nov. 22.
- Oswald's carrying a high powered rifle to the Texas School Book Depository, which Garrison claims was only one of the vantage points for assassins' bullets.

Defense Attorney F. Irvin Dymond indicated that his plan to have Shaw testify was not a concession that the State's opening case can survive a motion to dismiss.

Shaw, gray-haired and gray-suited former managing director of the International Trade Mart here, sat through the day's session showing little emotion. Like many jurors and spectators, he occasionally showed restlessness at the extensive juror interrogation that is countenanced by Louisiana practice.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. announced a program of daily, nightly and possibly weekend sessions until the jury is chosen but he abandoned the night sessions at the joint request of defense and prosecution.

More than three dozen reporters jammed the courtroom. Like the spectators, all were given credentials and were stopped and frisked before each entrance to the trial chamber.

Jurors were warned that they could be sequestered as long as two months and would see the Mardi Gras parades next month only on closely supervised television. The Judge said jurors would receive newspapers with trial stories excised but they could read "whatever is left."

The best known name on the prosecution witness list was that of Perry Russo, a 26-year-old insurance salesman from Baton Rouge, who testified at a 1967 preliminary hearing that he overheard Shaw discussing assassination plans.

An important defense witness, former Garrison investigator William Gurvich, was reported ill. Judge Haggerty granted a defense subpoena for Marina Oswald Porter, widow of Oswald who now lives in Irving, Tex.

Jurors were asked if they would be influenced by the much-publicized controversy over Garrison's attempts to compel production of autopsy

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Jurors were asked if they would be influenced by the much-publicized controversy over Garrison's attempts to compel production of autopsy pictures and reports locked in the National Archives. Irvin Mason, the first juror to be sworn, said he thought the data should be made public but that his opinion would not affect his vote.

vestigation of Presi ent Kennedy's Ass sination

e panel that investigated assassination, headed by f Justice Earl Warren, d that Lee Harvey Oswald the sole assassin, and that ld fired the rifle shots the Texas Schoolbook sitory in Dallas on Nov. 963.

dge Charles W. Halleck of District of Columbia Court ral Sessions yesterday the New Orleans District ney's office two weeks to that the X-rays and pho- phs of the autopsy, which have been shielded by the National Archives at the request of the Kennedy family, were needed in a trial.

In charging Mr. Shaw on March 1, 1967, Mr. Garrison said that Mr. Shaw, the former director of the New Orleans Trade Mart, Lee Harvey Oswald and a one-time airline pilot, David W. Ferrie, conspired in New Orleans in September and October of 1963 to assassinate Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Ferrie died shortly before Mr. Shaw's arrest, leaving what appeared to be a suicide note, but authorities ruled that his death was from natural causes.

In the months after Mr. Shaw's arrest, Mr. Garrison said on several occasions that the conspirators included agents or former agents of the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

The Shaw trial has been subjected to numerous delays as Mr. Shaw's lawyers have sought unsuccessfully to have the charges dismissed or to have the case transferred from New Orleans to another Louisiana city. The charges against Mr. Shaw, who has been free under $10,000 bond, are under Louisiana laws.

Temple U. Given an Estate

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 (AP) —Temple University announced Friday that it has been given "Sugarloaf," the 30-acre Chestnut Hill estate of the late Albert M. Greenfield, real estate man and financier who died Jan. 5, 1967.

Figures in JFK Tragedy Still

By Hugh Aynesworth

Newsweek Feature Service

DALLAS—The assassination of John F. Kennedy brought unearned fame to as varied a collection of human beings as were ever engulfed in a national tragedy.

Five years later, these figures from history's periphery remain in or near Dallas, five years after the terrible events of Nov. 22, 1963.

Pretty Marina Oswald, the 27-year-old widow of the assassin, has lost her image as the poor little Russian girl—mainly because she's gotten rich. Pitying well-wishers from all over the world have sent her more than $70,000, and she has grossed at least $60,000 more by sales of pictures, interviews, her husband's diary and the rifle with which he shot the President.

Writing a Book

Currently, she is suing to make the Government pay her $500,000 for Oswald's clothes, books and other personal trivia. And she is writing a book which—if ever finished—should become an automatic world best-seller.

Still, Marina seems not to have found happiness. Her second marriage — to a bartender named Kenneth Jess Porter—has been stormy. On one occasion she took her husband to court, charging he had threatened to shoot her. His defense was an attack: he did it, he said, because she left the children—Oswald's two girls and their own baby boy—and was drinking beer at a neighbor's house.

That quarrel was straightened out, but other rather public ones followed, principally over barmaids at the tavern she purchased for her husband.

The police no longer keep track of the callers at her $25,000 three-bedroom house, but this hasn't made her relations with neighbors much easier. "She doesn't mix much," says one who occasionally has coffee with Marina. "She acts like she doesn't trust anybody and I guess you'd say the feeling was mutual."

Mother of Assassin

In nearby Fort Worth, Marguerite Oswald, mother of the assassin, lives in circumstances considerably improved since her son's death.

Better dressed and housed, noticeably slimmer, she recently summoned a press conference to announce that what she always calls "the Kennedy-Oswald case" now belongs to Richard Nixon and that she expects more progress than was forthcoming from his predecessor in proving her son's innocence.

MRS. J. D. TIPPIT
. . . widow remarried.

Still a formidable saleswoman, Marguerite has auctioned off letters, clothes, school pictures and many other possessions of her son's, but always, she says, to finance her investigations.

Some day she may sell the very tombstone of Lee's grave.

"If it was necessary to sell the stone to continue my work, then I'd do it," she says. "After all, I have to survive."

'It Belongs to Me'

"I've just had an offer for it," she calmly explained, "and the way I figure, it belongs to me, not to that tramp."

Even for a mother-in-law, even for a former mother-in-law, Marguerite's view of Marina seems harsh. Once she turned up at the office of Marina's lawyer to demand the belt Oswald was wearing when captured.

No happy endings seem in sight, either, for the third widow in the case, Marie Tippit, whose husband was the Dallas police officer shot to death while questioning Oswald. She, too, has become a wealthy woman since the tragedy.

Some $700,000 was sent to her by sympathetic Americans, and it has been split among her three children and herself and invested in trust funds now worth more than $1 million.

But the Tippit house remains as modest as ever, with the furniture as shabby as it was five years ago. She still goes to the same beauty shop, where she and her teen-aged daughter get their hair washed and then go home to apply a Toni.

And the Dallas police, who rallied to her after the assassination, were miffed when she contributed only about $4000 to the Police and Firemen's Fund.

Dissension in Home

Marie Tippit, 40, is now married to Harry Dean Thomas, a Dallas police lieutenant, but there has been dissension in the home, principally on account of her weight-lifting oldest son, Alan. Reportedly, he has beaten up his stepfather, and

Marie had one rather unpleasant meeting with still another widow in the case—Helen Markham who witnessed the shooting of Tippit, was first to his side and cradled the dying officer's head in her arms.

"She acted like she thought she was better than me," says Helen. "Guess that's what money does to some people. She got real snotty once and asked me if I knew her husband before. That really teed me off—and I told her so."

Married to Blind Man

Helen Markham is one key peripheral figure in the assassination who has not improved herself financially. Now married to a blind man who operates a concession stand in a Dallas post office, she's still a lunchroom waitress, still struggling to bring up her five children, still without a phone or an automobile. Yet she has refused several

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MARINA OSWALD AND HUSBAND

Q. *What has happened to Marina Oswald, widow of Lee Harvey Oswald? Where is she living? What is she doing? Are her children with her?—J. R. W., Silver Spring, Md.* W.P. Nov 66

A. Marina Oswald married a divorced electronics worker, Kenneth J. Porter, in June, 1965. Porter now operates a tavern in Dallas, Tex., where he lives with Marina, Oswald's two daughters, and an infant son born July 3, 1966.

Mother of Oswald Seeks $25 Million in 5 Suits

W.P. 11 Jan 69

ORT WORTH, Tex., Jan.
AP)—Five libel suits for $5
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Mrs. Oswald's suits assert some of the publications exposed her "to hatred, contempt and ridicule."

tion of John F. Kennedy brought unearned fame to as varied a collection of human beings as were ever engulfed in a national tragedy.

Five years later, these figures from history's periphery remain in or near Dallas, five years after the terrible events of Nov. 22, 1963.

Pretty Marina Oswald, the 27-year-old widow of the assassin, has lost her image as the poor little Russian girl—mainly because she's gotten rich. Pitying well-wishers from all over the world have sent her more than $70,000, and she has grossed at least $60,000 more by sales of pictures, interviews, her husband's diary and the rifle with which he shot the President.

Writing a Book

Currently, she is suing to make the Government pay her $500,000 for Oswald's clothes, books and other personal trivia. And she is writing a book which—if ever finished—should become an automatic world best-seller.

Still, Marina seems not to have found happiness. Her second marriage — to a bartender named Kenneth Jess Porter—has been stormy. On one occasion she took her husband to court, charging he had threatened to shoot her. His defense was an attack: he did it, he said, because she left the children—Oswald's two girls and their own baby boy—and was drinking beer at a neighbor's house.

That quarrel was straightened out, but other rather public ones followed, principally over barmaids at the tavern she purchased for her husband.

The police no longer keep track of the callers at her $25,000 three-bedroom house, but this hasn't made her relations with neighbors much easier. "She doesn't mix much," says one who occasionally has coffee with Marina. "She acts like she doesn't trust anybody and I guess you'd say the feeling was mutual."

Mother of Assassin

In nearby Fort Worth, Marguerite Oswald, mother of the assassin, lives in circumstances considerably improved since her son's death.

Better dressed and housed, noticeably slimmer, she recently summoned a press conference to announce that what she always calls "the Kennedy-Oswald case" now belongs to Richard Nixon and that she expects more progress than was forthcoming from his predecessor in proving her son's innocence.

MRS. J. D. TIPPIT
. . . widow remarried.

Still a formidable saleswoman, Marguerite has auctioned off letters, clothes, school pictures and many other possessions of her son's, but always, she says, to finance her investigations.

Some day she may sell the very tombstone of Lee's grave.

"If it was necessary to sell the stone to continue my work, then I'd do it," she says. "After all, I have to survive."

'It Belongs to Me'

"I've just had an offer for it," she calmly explained, "and the way I figure, it belongs to me, not to that tramp."

Even for a mother-in-law, even for a former mother-in-law, Marguerite's view of Marina seems harsh. Once she turned up at the office of Marina's lawyer to demand the belt Oswald was wearing when captured.

No happy endings seem in sight, either, for the third widow in the case, Marie Tippit, whose husband was the Dallas police officer shot to death while questioning Oswald. She, too, has become a wealthy woman since the tragedy.

Some $700,000 was sent to her by sympathetic Americans, and it has been split among her three children and herself and invested in trust funds now worth more than $1 million.

But the Tippit house remains as modest as ever, with the furniture as shabby as it was five years ago. She still goes to the same beauty shop, where she and her teen-aged daughter get their hair washed and then go home to apply a Toni.

And the Dallas police, who rallied to her after the assassination, were miffed when she contributed only about $4000 to the Police and Firemen's Fund.

Dissension in Home

Marie Tippit, 40, is now married to Harry Dean Thomas, a Dallas police lieutenant, but there has been dissension in the home, principally on account of her weight-lifting oldest son, Alan. Reportedly, he has beaten up his stepfather, and not long ago he was involved in an attempted robbery in which a companion was shot to death.

On election night, Marie Tippit's second husband suffered a stroke and has been hospitalized ever since. The Associated Press reported there was speculation that his near-fatal condition was brought on by "a fight."

widow in the case—Helen Markham who witnessed the shooting of Tippit, was first to his s and cradled the dying ficer's head in her arms.

"She acted like she thought she was better than me," says Helen. "Guess that's what money does to some people. She got real snotty once and asked me if I knew her husband before. That really teed me off—and I told her so."

Married to Blind Man

Helen Markham is one key peripheral figure in the assassination who has not improved herself financially. Now married to a blind man who operates a concession stand in a Dallas post office, she's still a lunchroom waitress, still struggling to bring up her five children, still without a phone or an automobile. Yet she has refused several

HELEN MARKHAM
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MARINA OSWALD AND HUSBAND

Q. *What has happened to Marina Oswald, widow of Lee Harvey Oswald? Where is she living? What is she doing? Are her children with her?—J. R. W., Silver Spring, Md.* W.P. Nov 66

A. Marina Oswald married a divorced electronics worker, Kenneth J. Porter, in June, 1965. Porter now operates a tavern in Dallas, Tex., where he lives with Marina, Oswald's two daughters, and an infant son born July 3, 1966.

Mother of Oswald Seeks $25 Million in 5 Suits

W.P. 11 Jan 69

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. (AP)—Five libel suits for $5 llion each were filed yester- y by the mother of accused sidential assassin Lee rvey Oswald against a ngressman and several ters and publishers.

In the Federal court suits rquerite Oswald claims the endants made false and sleading statements about and her son, who was ned by the Warren Com- sion as the rifleman who t President John F. Ken- y.

One petition names Rep. rald R. Ford (R-Mich.), ng with Johns R. Stiles and hon & Schuster, Inc. Ford s a member of the Warren mmission and wrote a book ut its probe of the Ken- y assassination Nov. 22, 3, in Dallas.

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JFK Tragedy Still Ar

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Marie had one rather unpleasant meeting with still another widow in the case—Helen Markham who witnessed the shooting of Tippit, was first to his side and cradled the dying officer's head in her arms.

"She acted like she thought she was better than me," says Helen. "Guess that's what money does to some people. She got real snotty once and asked me if I knew her husband before. That really teed me off—and I told her so."

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HELEN MARKHAM
. . . no better off.

"I've always made an honest living for my family and, God willing, that's the way it'll continue," she says. "I don't want no part of that kind of money."

Oswald was captured by police in a movie house. First to reach him was Patrolman N. M. McDonald, who was subsequently promoted to detective. His salary has increased from $485 to $812 per month, though otherwise he has gone unrewarded—except for a free lifetime membership in the local Playboy Club.

But McDonald's fellow officers, who helped him wrestle Oswald into submission, still resent the fact

MARINA OSWALD AND HUSBAND

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Mother of Oswald Seeks $25 Million in 5 Suits

W.P. 11 Jan 69

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 10 (AP)—Five libel suits for $5 million each were filed yesterday by the mother of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald against a Congressman and several writers and publishers.

In the Federal court suits Marguerite Oswald claims the defendants made false and misleading statements about her and her son, who was named by the Warren Commission as the rifleman who shot President John F. Kennedy.

One petition names Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), along with Johns R. Stiles and Simon & Schuster, Inc. Ford was a member of the Warren Commission and wrote a book about its probe of the Kennedy assassination Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas.

The other four libel suits are against these persons and groups associated with books or magazine articles about the assassination: Jim Bishop and Funk & Wagnall Co.; Stephen White, the McMillan Publishing Co. and Columbia Broadcasting System; Jimmy Breslin and the New York Magazine Co.; William Manchester, Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., and Cowles Communications, Inc.

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A BOOK FOR TODAY

2 More on Kennedy Assassination

By SHIRLEY ELDER

SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS. By Josiah Thompson. Bernard Geis Associates. 321 pages. $8.95.

ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT: The Warren Commission, the Authorities and the Report. By Sylvia Meagher. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc. 477 pages. $8.50.

Evidently it will never end, this speculation over just what happened in Dallas that sunny November day more than four years ago. Did Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, assassinate the President of the United States? The Dallas police said so. A special commission, named by the new President and headed by the Chief Justice said so. CBS said so. An erratic nightclub owner named Jack Ruby apparently thought so—and wiped out the No. 1 witness, Lee Harvey Oswald himself.

But many others have disagreed and have spelled out their disagreement under such accusatory titles as "rush to judgment", "whitewash" and "inquest."

These latest two studies of the Kennedy assassination do not, as their publishers claim, prove anything. But they do raise serious questions about the Warren Commisson that should be answered, perhaps, as Miss Meagher suggests, with a new and thorough investigation by the Federal government.

Hard on the Report

The most important distinction between the Thompson-Meagher books and some earlier efforts by others to debunk the Warren Commission's finding is that these are, indeed, studies. Miss Meagher, unlike some 200 million other Americans, actually has read the 26-volume Warren Report and corrected its first major ommission: she prepared an index that has served as an invaluable guide for other scholars. She is hard on the Warren Report. The observation is typical:

"It must be said," Miss Meagher writes of the Report, " . . . that it resembles a tale told for fools, full of sophistry and deceit, signifying capitulation to compromise and the degradation of justice by its most eminent guardians." In very readable style, she goes on to support that charge in detail. There was no defense allowed Oswald, though dead; only witnesses supporting the preconceived conclusion that a single assassin fired the shots were heard with credibility; leads were not checked out; stories were not verified; preliminary investigations were not followed up—in short, it was a botched-up job.

Miss Meagher examines the correlation, or lack of it, between the Warren Report and the volumes of hearings and exhibits and concludes there is a "powerful presumption of (Oswald's) complete innocence of all the crimes which he was accused."

Thompson's Line

Thompson, a young philosophy professor from Haverford College, took a different tack and arrived at very nearly the same conclusion. It is quite possible, Thompson said, that during the shooting Oswald was where he said he was, on the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository building.

Thompson studied all available photographs of the assassination scene, not just the famed Zapruder film, but everything. Interestingly, he found that the Warren Commission's copy of the Zapruder film was blurry and shockingly inferior to Life magazine's original.

But he found more. He found that there may have been two persons, neither of them Oswald, in the book building's sixth floor window—where the shots came from. He found that there may have been four shots fired, not three, and that they could have come from three persons, not one.

Thompson presents intriguing bits of evidence never pursued by the Warren Commission, or brushed aside as irrelevant. Take, for instance, the Commission's "single bullet theory." The Warren Commission concluded that one bullet pierced the President's neck and then ricocheted through Gov. John Connally's body, smashing his forearm and wrist as it left. Tests show that much less resistance than a bone would crumple such a bullet. But this one emerged—if the Warren Commission is correct—nearly perfect. Thompson, in a rare bow to sarcasm, calls it the Superbullet.

Some Questions

But there's more:

Who, for instance, was the man in the light coat seen leaving the book building shortly after the shooting? Not Oswald. Oswald was then getting into a cab some blocks away. The mystery man ran down an incline and got into a car driven by someone with a dark complexion. A similar car, maybe the same one, was seen by other witnesses and described as slightly suspicious.

Also, there was the man pacing back and forth behind a fence who—Thompson speculates—could have been a third gunman who fired the fourth shot, the shot that ripped through the President's head. Then, there was the umbrella man. First his umbrella was open, then closed. A signal? A hidden gun?

Admittedly, one could speculate that all Thompson's speculations are nonsense. But he raises too many questions to be dismissed so lightly.

GARRISON—From Page A1

Garrison Left Army as Unfit

ndpoint of military duty
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civilian adaptability. His ill-
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ll to active duty July 24,
51, and is of the type that
ll require long-term psy-
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The report said psychother-
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the staff of the Louisiana
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Later National Guard rec-
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a total of 4½ years.

Since last February, Garri-
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JIM GARRISON
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cluded that Oswald acted alone.

Garrison has arrested Clay Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, who he claims is the mysterious "Clay Bertrand" of the assassination probe. Earlier this week he issued a warrant for the arrest of Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, a field representative for Carl McIntire, an East Coast evangelist. Both deny any connection with the case.

Garrison served five years in the Army in World War II. In July 1951, after a short stint with the FBI he volunteered for active duty for the Korean war. He states in his medical record that he became aware that he "just couldn't make it" after the first day of training and reported for sick call. He was confined to quarters for two weeks, then hospitalized at Fort Sill, Okla. He was transferred to the Brooke Army Hospital on Sept. 16, 1951, and was given a medical discharge for physical disability in October.

A physical evaluation board at Brooke recommended 10 per cent permanent disability. It said the cause of the incapacity was "chronic anxiety reaction manifested by hypochondriasis; chronic exhaustion syndrome . . . and psychogenic allergic manifestations."

Of Mental Origin

Psychogenic means having a mental origin. The Medical Board said Garrison then had "a rather bizarre allergic response to lint, especially wool lint." It said he could not wear undershirts or rough cloth. It said that if he did he choked up, had air hunger, and sometimes suffered hives.

The Medical Board listed details of Garrison's exhaustion syndrome. It said it started while he was in law school after the war. It said that even after Garrison started to work for a law firm he could only work half a day.

Garrison's records in the National Guard Bureau in the Pentagon disclose that he was under the care of Dr. Robert Matthews after his 1951 discharge. Dr. Matthews then was a neuro-psychiatrist on the LSU staff. The records show the treatment continued until Garrison applied for reentry into the National Guard in April 1955.

On a form 89 in his National Guard records, Garrison, in his own handwriting, stated that the "psychiatric matter" had been cleared up. To a question asking whether he had ever been under the care of a physician, Garrison listed Dr. Matthews. The records also contain a letter from Dr. Matthews.

Dr. Matthews, who left LSU shortly after Garrison re-entered the National Guard, was killed in an automobile accident in 1961.

Garrison's army records do not show that he applied for disability pay.

Discharged from Both

National Guard records show that Garrison was relieved from active duty on Oct. 31, 1951, and was discharged from both the National Guard and the Army, effective Jan. 9, 1952. Garrison first entered the National Guard in 1939. He applied for re-entry in 1955 while he was an assistant district attorney.

On April 19, 1955, based on a physical examination in New Orleans and details of his therapy, the Army Surgeon General ruled he was again physically qualified for the National Guard. On April 22, 1955, Garrison was given a waiver of his history of separation from the Army. The waiver was signed by the Army Surgeon of the National Guard and was based on the findings of the Army Surgeon General.

National Guard officials in the Pentagon explained that Garrison had to have his case reviewed by the Army Surgeon General because of his illness.

Garrison took his re-entry physical in New Orleans. It was given by the medical detachment of the 935th Field Artillery Battalion. Garrison re-entered the Guard as a captain with the 935th Field Artillery in New Orleans. He became a major on July 14, 1959, and a lieutenant colonel on May 11, 1964.

On Feb. 13, 1967, shortly before he resigned from the Guard, Garrison asked for a transfer to the Judge Advocate General's Corps in Washington. Upon his resignation he asked to be placed in the army reserve with a mobilization position in the Advocate General's office.

The Army Reserve refused to comment on the request.

Garrison's Effort to Subpoena Kennedy Photos Faces Hurdles

rchives, Citing Proviso Set by Family, Opposes Use of Assassination Items

11 Jan 69

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—The irst legal test of the Govern-ent's shield of secrecy sur-ounding the death photo-raphs of President Kennedy as begun in the courts here.

Harry R. Van Cleve Jr., Gen-ral counsel of the General ervices Administration, parent gency of the National Archives, aid today that the Archives xpected to resist efforts by istrict Attorney Jim Garrison f New Orleans to subpoena ne items.

The 65 X-rays, black-and-hite photographs and color ansparencies that were taken uring the autopsy at Bethesda aval Hospital were not includ-d among the evidence present-d to the Warren Commission, hich investigated the assassi-ation.

Instead, the items were given y the Secret Service to the ennedy family, which donated em to the Archives on the ndition that no one but Fed-al investigators be permitted see them until Oct. 29, 1971. he family cited reasons of tas r specifying that no one but edical experts and scholars e permitted to see them after at time.

Ordered to Appear

Yesterday an order was rved on James B. Rhoads, rchivist of the United States, appear in General Sessions ourt there to answer Mr. Gar-son's demand that the articles e made available as trial evi-ence. Mr. Garrison asked that r. Rhoads be required to tes-fy in the trial of Clay L. haw, a New Orleans business-an, who is scheduled to go n trial on Jan. 21 on charges conspiring to assassinate resident Kennedy.

In his petition, Mr. Garrison ntended that the X-rays and otographs would show that e President had been struck bullets from "at least two rections," and that the fatal ad wounds had been caused bullets fired from the front. he Warren Commission con-uded that Lee Harvey Oswald

District Attorney Jim Garrison seeks use of photos.

alone shot at Mr. Kennedy, firing from the rear, when the assassination occurred in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Mr. Van Cleve said in an interview today that several writers and others interested in the assassination had demanded to be shown the items, despite the conditions in the agreement between the Archives and the Kennedy family.

According to Mr. Van Cleve, some of these individuals threatened court action, asserting that the Kennedy family had no legal right to restrict access to the X-rays and photographs since they were taken by Navy personnel, using Government equipment and film.

The hearing on Mr. Garrison's motion, which is set for Jan. 17, could produce the first court test of this question. However, one Government source hinted today that the Justice Department might assert that the reciprocal interstate witness law under which Mr. Garrison is seeking the items applied only to witnesses and not to physical evidence.

Mr. Van Cleve said that the United States Attorney's office here would determine trial strategy but that he expected the Government to resist the effort to undermine agreements between donors and the Archives.

David G. Bress, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, said his office has not yet decided what its response would be to Mr. Garrison's demand.

Man Sought By Garrison Aided Revolt

UPI 1 Jan 67

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Dec 31 (AP)—Thomas Edward Beckham, 27, sought by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison as a material witness in his probe of President Kennedy's assassination, said today he had helped raise funds for Cuban revolutionary forces in New Orleans in 1962.

Beckham said he aided Sergio Arcacha y Smith of Dallas in raising funds by obtaining collection cans and designing a label for the cans. Garrison issued a subpoena for Beckham Friday.

Beckham said he is staying with friends here after moving from Omaha Friday to avoid extradition to New Orleans. Iowa is not a member of an interstate pact under which persons wanted for investigation may be subpoenaed.

Beckham, who lists himself as a bishop of the Universal Life Church and entertains with western music under the name of Mark Evans, said the fund-raising took place while he was working as a "priest" of the old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America in October, 1962.

Oklahoman Subpoenaed By Garrison

W P 5 Jan 68

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4 (AP)—District Attorney Jim Garrison subpoenaed an Oklahoma man, James Hicks, today as his fourth recent "material witness" in his controversial probe into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison's office said Hicks is a civil service employe at Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Okla.

A spokesman for Garrison said the District Attorney had information that Hicks was present at the scene of Mr. Kennedy's assassination Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas. He added that the Warren Commission did not list Hicks as among those present.

Hicks, according to Assistant District Attorney Richard V. Burnes, may have pertinent information about persons who may have been involved in a conspiracy to murder the President.

Burnes added that Hicks also may have "pertintent information about the planning and execution of the assassination."

Last week, Garrison subpoenaed three other men—Loran

Oswald Buddy Is Summoned By Garrison

Evon Star 27 Feb 68

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison has issued a perjury warrant for a Marine Corps buddy of Lee Harvey Oswald, accusing him of lying when he said he never saw Oswald after he left the Marines.

Kerry Thornley of Tampa, Fla., a part-time author who once testified before the Warren Commission, appeared before the Orleans Parish (county) grand jury Feb. 8.

The grand jury has been investigating for months Garrison's contentions that Kennedy was killed in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, as the result of a conspiracy hatched in New Orleans the previous summer.

"In September 1963 Kerry Thornley was closely associated with Lee Oswald at a number of locations in the city of New Orleans," Garrison said. "To say Mr. Thornley failed to tell the whole truth and that there was not the slightest effort to elicit from him the whole truth (before the Warren Commission) is an understatement."

Thornley told reporters after his appearance before the grand jury the last time he saw Oswald was in June 1959.

Thornley is the second Warren Commission witness Garrison has charged with perjury. The first, attorney Dean Andrews of New Orleans, was convicted last year and is now appealing the conviction.

Russian Called Oswald 'Extremely Poor Shot'

Evon Star 25 Mar 68

Formerly classified transcripts of closed Warren Commission sessions have disclosed that Lee Harvey Oswald was such "an extremely poor shot" during his defection to Russia in 1959 that hunting companions had to give him game.

The commission received this information from Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko, a Russian secret police agent who defected to the United States 3 months after the Kennedy assassination, according to an article by David Wise in the current issue of Saturady Evening Post.

Quotes Archivist

Transcripts of 11 closed commission sessions were declassified for Wise's inspection in line with the National Archives policy of continuing declassification.

Wise quoted Robert Bahmer, the nation's chief archivist, as saying he knows of nothing in the secret files on President John F. Kennedy's death to contradict the designation of Oswald as the assassin.

The declassified transcripts disclosed that Chief Justice Earl Warren, head of the commission, and other members considered evidence concerning the bullets that hit the President as "totally unconclusive."

Provided With Game

They showed that the commission tried and failed to inspect Kennedy autopsy photographs, which were in the possession of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, in an effort to clarify "confusing" evidence about what bullets struck Kennedy and Gov. John Connally of Texas.

The quote concerning Oswald's shooting ability came from a commission internal staff memo dealing with disclosures made by Nosenko, apparently to the FBI.

Nosenko said: "Oswald was an extremely poor shot and it was necessary for persons who accompanied him on hunts to provide him with game."

Wise said the titles of some documents still classified indicate that Oswald may have given the Russians secret information on America's U2 reconnaissance planes.

Garrison Cites Foreign Power in JFK Case

W.P. 10 Jul 68

NEW ORLEANS, July 12 (UPI)—District Attorney Jim Garrison said yesterday a "foreign power on militarily friendly terms with the United States" has furnished him information to show that President John F. Kennedy was assassinated "by elements of the Central Intelligence Agency."

Garrison, in an interview with the Times Picayune, refused to name the country, indicating only that it was in Europe.

The District Attorney, who contends Lee Harvey Oswald never fired a shot in Dallas, said he learned of the information from an intermediary from another unnamed country. He said a representative from his office spent about a month in the other country talking with "the top men of their intelligence agency."

Garrison said the foreign country has unearthed the names of members of the Dallas police force who allegedly participated in the assassination, established contact with one of the assassins, and uncovered information about a trip David Ferrie made to Dallas for an alleged pre-assassination meeting.

Garrison said the assassination was initiated by both elements of the CIA and by "a handful of extremely powerful individuals in the industrial complex of the Southwest."

Garrison

U.P. 1 Jan 68

NEW ORLEANS—A close Marine Corps friend of Lee Harvey Oswald was subpoenaed yesterday by District Attorney Jim Garrison in his probe into an alleged plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

The subpoena was issued for Kerry Wendell Thornley, formerly of New Orleans and now living in Tampa, Fla., who had been questioned closely by the Warren Commission about his Marine Corps life with Oswald, but not about their contact here in 1963.

Garrison said he wants to explore that period, and that his office had established that Thornley was seen with Oswald in the French Quarter before Oswald's final departure in September, 1963. The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald acting alone shot President Kennedy in November, 1963.

The subpoena grants Thornley immunity from arrest for any past offenses during his stay in New Orleans.

OSWALD LETTERS TO BE SOLD HERE

MSS. Lead Week's Auctions —Ceramics Also Listed

NYT 3 Mar 68

Collectors of Americana — both modern and historical — will find items of interest in this week's auctions.

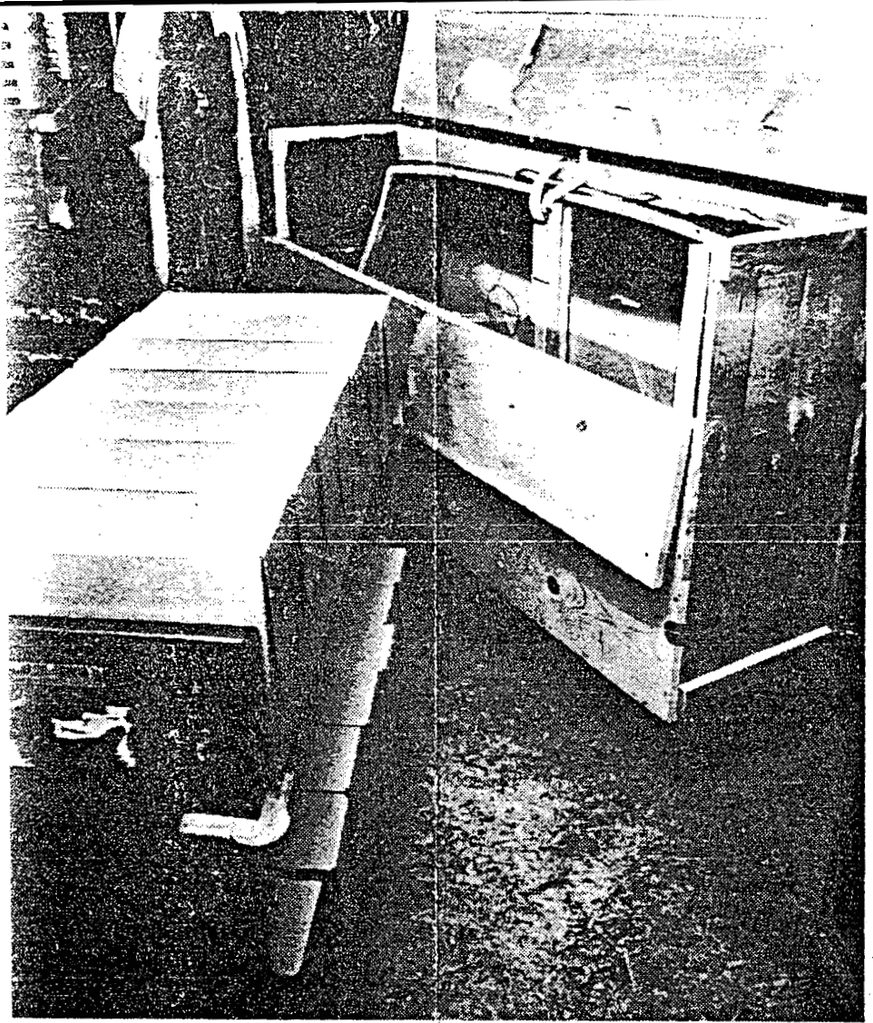
Two letters that Lee Harvey Oswald wrote to his mother, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, from the Soviet Union in 1961, which were never seen by the Warren Commission, will be in an auction Thursday at 7:30 P.M. at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Mrs. Oswald is selling the letters to raise funds for an independent investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The letters and envelopes will be offered separately.

The sale, arranged by the Charles Hamilton Galleries here, also includes a Civil War letter signed three times by President Lincoln, the only triple signing by a President known. The letter, which endorses the nomination of Capt. Symmes Gardner as assistant quartermaster to the Senate, was sent to the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, in 1862.

Other items to be offered are three unpublished Ernest Hemingway typescripts of adaptations of short stories for stage readings that were never given, and a rare letter by Brendan Behan from Liverpool Prison that includes the phrase, "Your letter was as good as a pint to me."

MSS by 3 Presidents

Sales are picking up in number, interest and variety at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 980 Madison Avenue (76th Street), after the slack period that often follows the midwinter holidays.



Examiner staff photo

lemories of a tragic moment frozen in history . . . FBI investigation reports and the ullet-shattered windshield of President Kennedy's limousine carefully preserved in the rchives. D.C. Examiner 22-26 Nov 67

Continued from page 1

Now New Orleans District Attorney Jim rison has charged retired businessman / Shaw with conspiracy to assassinate ident Kennedy. He accuses the Federal ernment, particularly the Central Intelli- ce Agency, of withholding vital evidence rder to impede his case. The conspiracy ory directly contradicts the commission ings.

Critics promptly sprang up against Garri- although none could know precisely t evidence he might have. Little noticed the fact that a three-judge court in New ans refused to accept the Warren Report grounds it was "hearsay six and seven s removed." And a grand jury found no ng in the much-criticised methods of ecutor Garrison.

Also overlooked by critics was the fact much material presented to the Warren mission never was accepted for the 26 mes of evidence and testimony. This ad- nal material is in the Archives and is ssified." There is no way of knowing ther any of it is worthwhile.

Garrison and the "buffs" may not know ut the Archives has declassified most of previously secret evidence in its hands. new inventory shows no grounds for icions that vital evidence is being with- by the Archives—with one exception. he published testimony of Mrs. Jacque- Kennedy carries a curious line of censor- "Reference to wounds deleted." Critics darkly on this, reasoning that if she n't too upset to discuss the President's inds there couldn't be any reason to with- this testimony unless it contradicted Warren Commission's conclusions.

he Archives holds the position that the tion should stand as a matter of "good e." This seems curious in view of the hic autopsy reports, for example, which e published.

A serious and true charge, from Garrison ell as others, is that the most vital evi- ce of all is deliberately being withheld. refers to the X-rays and photos taken at ident Kennedy's autopsy at the Naval pital in Bethesda, Md.

he doctors who performed the autopsy were not allowed the X-rays and photos when they testified before the commission, although they emphasized it was impossible to discuss the case coherently without them. Critics believe most of the mystery about the assassination could be cleared up by an expert and discreet study of this evidence.

The evidence IS being withheld—but not by the government. Somehow the Kennedy family got hold of the X-rays and photos, and eventually turned them in to the Archives. However, the family *deeded* these things, which allowed them to lay down restrictions against anyone inspecting the material. There is a question of the family right to the evidence in the first place as well as to their refusal to allow prosecutor Garrison,

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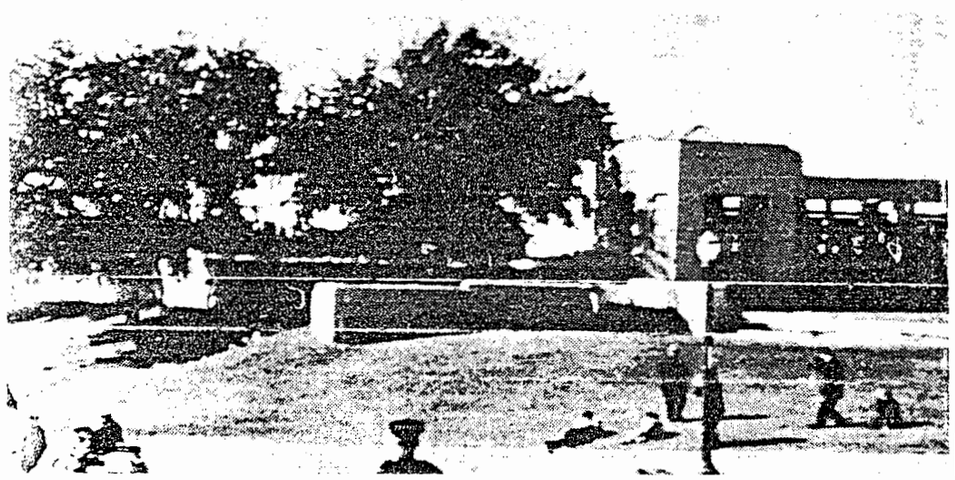

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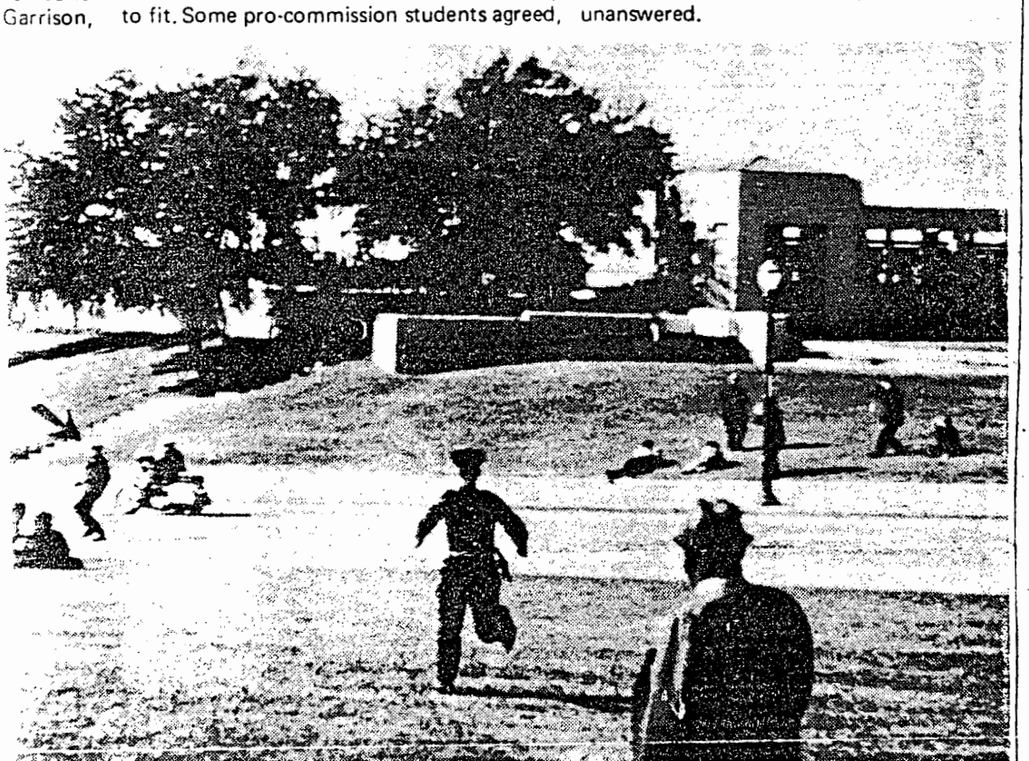

UPI photo

ed Previously unpublished photo shows Dallas motorcycle policeman Robby W. Hargis (arrow) and others looking or moving toward grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza immediately after President Kennedy was assassinated, indicating they thought shots came from grassy knoll in background.

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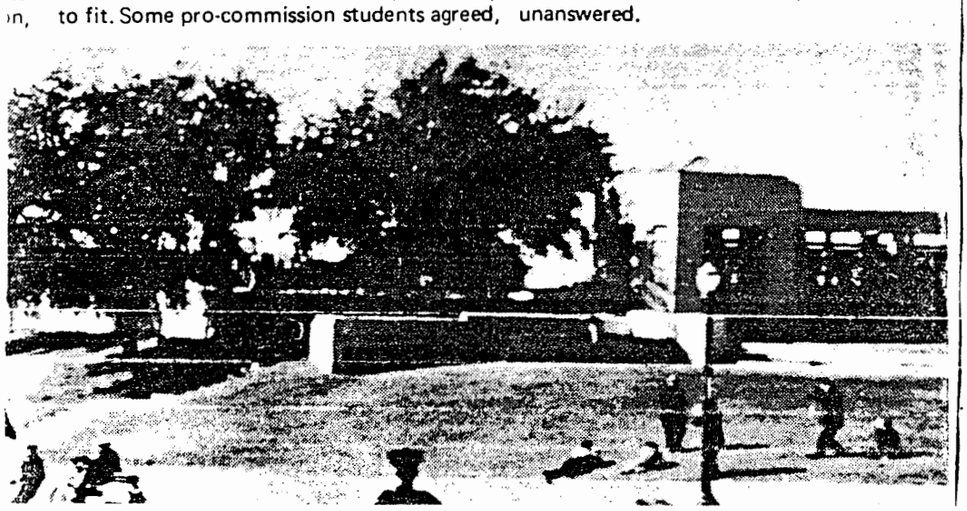


U.S. Quartet Barred At Soviet Festival

Wash Post 13 May 67

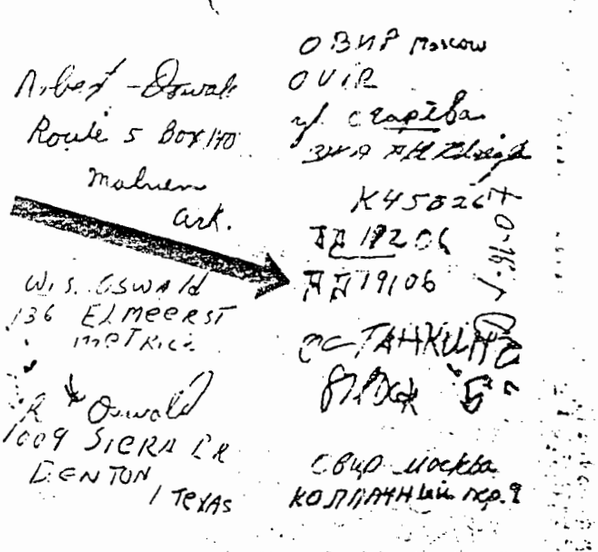
TALLINN, U.S.S.R., May 12 (AP) — The Charles Lloyd Quartet, an American Negro jazz group, was barred tonight from the stage at the first big international jazz festival in the Soviet Union.

"We are not second-class citizens," Lloyd muttered as he led his group out of the Sports Palace in this capital of Soviet Estonia.

Lloyd told an American newsman: "We came in the spirit of peace, harmony and love to play our music. Our music is universal. It transcends political boundaries. The situation is all very strange."

Lloyd paid his own way to Tallinn. Some of the festival organizers, unable to get official backing for an appearance by the Lloyd group, invited them to come as tourists and hoped to work the Quartet into the festival program.

The Americans were told instead that they would be taken to a television station to tape a program for broadcast later. But they were taken to the empty Sports Palace. Officials apparently wanted to film Lloyd against the festival background without allowing him to play before an audience.



Associated Press

CODE—Arrow points to code in Oswald's notebook that Garrison says is Ruby's unlisted phone number.

Garrison Links Jack Ruby to Oswald

Wash Post 13 May 67

NEW ORLEANS, May 12 (AP)—District Attorney Jim Garrison said today Jack Ruby's unpublished telephone number appears in code in addressbooks belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay L. Shaw.

Garrison told Criminal District Court his investigators broke a telephone number code used by both Oswald and Shaw, a retired New Orleans executive accused of conspiring to murder President Kennedy.

In Detroit, Ruby's brother, Earl Ruby, asked about Garrison's announcement, said: "I don't believe it."

He said he didn't believe Jack Ruby had an unlisted telephone number. "I didn't know about any such listing for him and I believe he would have told me," Earl Ruby said.

Garrison's statement came as answer to motions by Shaw's attorneys asking the return of Shaw's address book, which was seized March 1 along with five cartons of materials from Shaw's handsome French Quarter home.

Garrison said Shaw's address book "contains a unique address which exists also in the address book of Lee Harvey Oswald, as printed in the Warren Commission exhibits Volume XVI, Page 58."

He said both notebooks contain the same Dallas postoffice reference, "P.O. Box 19106."

"What makes even more significant this interesting concurrence of address is the fact that in 1963 there existed no such postoffice box number in Dallas," Garrison said.

"The fact is that P.O. 19106 has been found to be a coded description of an unpublished phone number in Dallas, Tex., in 1963," the District Attorney said.

[A photo copy of the Shaw entry clearly showed what Garrison said it did, UPI reported, but the copy of the Oswald entry, which was carried in the report of the Warren Commission, shows the number 19106 preceded by two letters which are difficult to make out.

[While they could be taken for the English letters "P" and "O" they could also be taken for the Russian letters "A" and "D," "P" or even the Russian character which translates into English as a "T-S" sound.

[Many of the entries in Oswald notebook are in Russian.]

Garrison, in his answer to the defense motion, said that with many five-digit numbers found in Oswald's notebook, the order of the letters A B C D E is transposed, for the purpose of coding, to A E B D C.

Referring to the prefix telephone exchange letters, Garrison said:

"Oswald invariably uses the dial of the telephone as conversion machinery to convert letters into numbers and back again. He systematically adds the number values resulting in a sum which can be later broken down into the real exchange listing."

By using the telephone dial for conversion of letters to numbers, Garrison explained, the letters "P. O." becomes the digit 13. The only exchange which the number 13 converts to in Dallas, he said, is WHitehall.

The postoffice box number found in the Shaw and Oswald address books, 19106, when unscrambled, becomes 16901, Garrison said. By subtracting 1300 from 1-16901, he added, the result is 1-5601.

Garrison said Ruby's unpublished telephone number at Dallas in 1963 was WHitehall 1-5601.

Garrison Says 'Code' Links Oswald, Shaw, Ruby

Ev on Star 13 May 67

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, accused of conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, say that Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison is playing "the old shell game" in sifting clues.

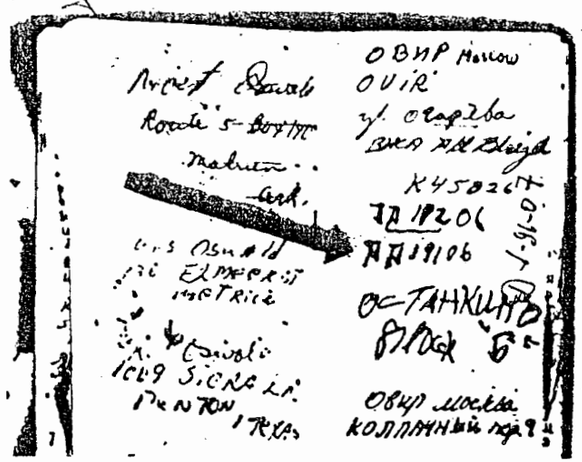
The attorneys, F. Irvin Dymond and Edward Wegmann, also complained yesterday that Garrison had not filed a copy of his pleadings with them, and "all that we know is what we read in the newspapers."

Garrison claims Shaw, the late David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald, who was shot to death by Jack Ruby two days after Kennedy was killed, conspired to assassinate the President.

Called Strong Clue

The district attorney yesterday told Criminal District Court his office had deciphered a code which he said was used by Oswald and Shaw in writing memos. He said a coded telephone number—Ruby's unpublished telephone number in Dallas—was in possession of both Oswald and Shaw.

The Warren Commission, which concluded that Oswald acted alone in the assassination, said it found no connection between Oswald and Ruby. Garrison said the code yielded a strong clue that both Shaw and Oswald had set up some communication with Ruby.



—Associated Press

This is a portion of Lee Harvey Oswald's notebook published by the Warren Commission. New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison interprets the notations indicated by the arrow as PO 19106.

The Warren Commission published Oswald's notebook, which Garrison interpreted as including a notation "PO 19106." And, said Garrlson, a notation in a booklet seized in Shaw's home read "Lee Odom, PO Box 19106, Dallas, Tex."

Shaw's attorneys said there was nothing significant about that—Lee Odom was a business associate Shaw met in 1965, and the "PO Box 19106" referred to Odom's business address in Dallas. The defense attorneys viewed the similarity in numbers as a concidence, and not a clue.

Awaiting Trial

But Garrison said that number was not an address, that there was no such post office box in Dallas, and that it actually was Ruby's telephone number disguised.

Garrison said that with many five digit numbers found in Oswald's notebook, the order of the letters A B C D E is transposed, for the purpose of coding, to A E B D C. Garrison said a reverse process is used in unscrambling.

Telephone Dial

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The district attorney said Oswald used two standard numbers in coding numbers in his address book. These numbers were 1300 and 4900, he said.

Shaw, retired New Orleans businessman, is awaiting trial on the conspiracy indictment. He has pleaded not guilty. His lawyers said yesterday Garrison had told the newspapers about his code theory before advising them.

Garrison's statement came in answer to motions by Shaw's attorneys asking the return of Shaw's address book which was seized March 1 along with five cartons of materials from Shaw's handsome French Quarter home.

Professor Says 3 Snipers Killed JFK

WP 16 Nov 67

A new assassination theory, suggesting that three snipers were involved in President Kennedy's murder in Dallas in 1963, is put forth by a Haverford College professor, Josiah Thompson, in a forthcoming issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Thompson, like many previous students of the assassination, bases his theory on a study of the films made by an amateur photographer, Abraham Zapruder, who recorded President Kennedy's death.

Thompson theorizes that at least three assassins must have [illegible] of his conviction that at least one shot struck Mr. Kennedy in the front of the head.

The Warren Commission, on the other hand, concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, acted alone in the murder.

As Thompson reconstructs the assassination, two snipers were stationed in buildings behind the Presidential motorcade in Dallas, while a third was in front of the motorcade on the grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza in Dallas.

The first shot, says Thompson, came from the Texas School Depository [illegible] Gov. John Connally in the back. The third shot, he speculates, came from the School Depository and struck Kennedy in the back of the head. A fourth shot, he believes, came from the grassy knoll and hit Kennedy in the front of the head. (The Warren Commission concluded that only three shots were fired, that the first wounded both Kennedy and Connally, that the second shot struck the President in the head, and that the third shot missed.)

Thompson's theory will be set out in greater detail in a forthcoming book. The excerpt being published in the

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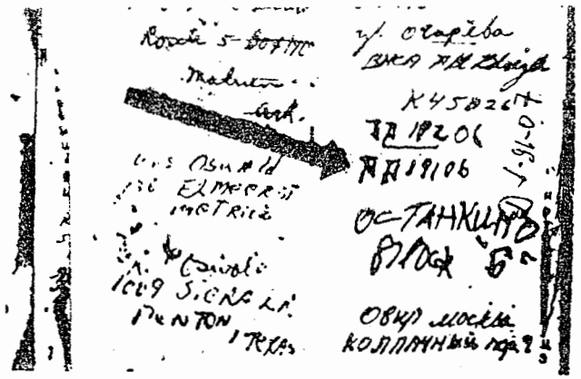
The district attorney yesterday told Criminal District Court his office had deciphered a code which he said was used by Oswald and Shaw in writing memos. He said a coded telephone number—Ruby's unpublished telephone number in Dallas—was in possession of both Oswald and Shaw.

The Warren Commission, which concluded that Oswald acted alone in the assassination, said it found no connection between Oswald and Ruby. Garrison said the code yielded a strong clue that both Shaw and Oswald had set up some communication with Ruby.



—Associated Press

This is a portion of Lee Harvey Oswald's notebook published by the Warren Commission. New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison interprets the notations indicated by the arrow as PO 19106.

The Warren Commission published Oswald's notebook, which Garrison interpreted as including a notation "PO 19106." And, said Garrison, a notation in a booklet seized in Shaw's home read "Lee Odom, PO Box 19106, Dallas, Tex."

Shaw's attorneys said there was nothing significant about that—Lee Odom was a business in Dallas, he said, is WHitehall.

The post office box number found in the Shaw and Oswald address books, 19106, when unscrambled, becomes 16901, Garrison said. By subtracting 1300 from 1-16901, he added, the result is 1-5601.

Garrison said Ruby's unpublished telephone number at Dallas in 1963 was WHitehall 1-5601.

The district attorney said Oswald used two standard numbers in coding numbers in his address book. These numbers were 1300 and 4900, he said.

Shaw, retired New Orleans businessman, is awaiting trial on the conspiracy indictment. He has pleaded not guilty. His lawyers said yesterday Garrison had told the newspapers about his code theory before advising them.

Garrison's statement came in answer to motions by Shaw's attorneys asking the return of Shaw's address book—which was seized March 1 along with five cartons of materials from Shaw's handsome French Quarter home.

attorneys viewed the similarity in numbers as a coincidence, and not a clue.

Awaiting Trial

But Garrison said that number was not an address, that there was no such post office box in Dallas, and that it actually was Ruby's telephone number disguised.

Garrison said that with many five digit numbers found in Oswald's notebook, the order of the letters A B C D E is transposed, for the purpose of coding, to A E B D C. Garrison said a reverse process is used in unscrambling.

Telephone Dial

Referring to the prefix telephone exchange letters, Garrison said:

"Oswald invariably uses the dial of the telephone as conversion machinery to convert letters into numbers and back again. He systematically adds the number values resulting in a sum which can be later broken down into the real exchange listing."

By using the telephone dial for conversion of letters to

Professor Says 3 Snipers Killed JFK

WP 16 Nov 67

A new assassination theory, suggesting that three snipers were involved in President Kennedy's murder in Dallas in 1963, is put forth by a Haverford College professor, Josiah Thompson, in a forthcoming issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Thompson, like many previous students of the assassination, bases his theory on a study of the films made by an amateur photographer, Abraham Zapruder, who recorded President Kennedy's death.

Thompson theorizes that at least three assassins must have been involved because of the brief time that elapsed between the shots and because of his conviction that at least one shot struck Mr. Kennedy in the front of the head.

The Warren Commission, on the other hand, concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, acted alone in the murder.

As Thompson reconstructs the assassination, two snipers were stationed in buildings behind the Presidential motorcade in Dallas, while a third was in front of the motorcade on the grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza in Dallas.

The first shot, says Thompson, came from the Texas School Depository Building and struck Mr. Kennedy in the back. The second shot came from a nearby building and struck Texas Gov. John Connally in the back. The third shot, he speculates, came from the School Depository and struck Kennedy in the back of the head. A fourth shot, he believes, came from the grassy knoll and hit Kennedy in the front of the head. (The Warren Commission concluded that only three shots were fired, that the first wounded both Kennedy and Connally, that the second shot struck the President in the head, and that the third shot missed.)

Thompson's theory will be set out in greater detail in a forthcoming book. The excerpt being published in the Saturday Evening Post prompted the magazine to declare that the "case is not closed."

JOHNSON - MACMILLAN Pub Co

From a newspaper article, at end that subject wrote up in Harper of Apr 64, re interview with OSWALD, Lee H., which took place in Moscow in 1959.

In clipping of 2 Jun 65 under Marina OSWALD

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY

THE OSWALD AFFAIR: An Examination of the Contradictions and Ommissions of the Warren Report. By Leo Sauvage. The World Publishing Co. 418 pages. $6.95.

Star 11 Oct 66

The correspondent for Le Figaro in the United States has two sentiments about the way things are in America that may partly explain his disbelief in the findings of the Warren Commission.

About the U.S. press, he writes: "Personally, I don't see why it should be necessary for a reporter to limit himself to reproducing dispassionately everything said or done as if nothing affected him, leaving all comment to the editorial writers."

About the U.S. concept of courtroom justice: "Americans do have a rather extreme concept of the required impartiality of jurors; foreign correspondents who sat through the selection of the jury in the Ruby trial marveled at the procedure. It seemed to them that the perfect juror would be the village idiot who never read a newspaper, never listened to the radio or watched TV (except soap operas). . . ."

Perhaps this American correspondent might be permitted to observe that Lee Oswald was handled with considerably more circumspection by the Dallas police in connection with the murder of Kennedy than he would have been in Paris. He was not, in fact, charged with Kennedy's murder but with that of Policeman J. D. Tippit. The French people live with the Code Napoleon under which a suspect is presumed guilty until proven innocent.

It is also a fact of life that French newspapers are fairly free in labeling suspects as guilty parties in criminal cases while American newspapers in general adhere closely to the language of warrants, indictments and quoted statements by responsible officials. If Sauvage's theory that U.S. newspapers should speculate on the guilt or innocence of parties in criminal cases is valid, would that not be even more reason to seek out juries that have not formed any opinion or read that of others about the facts involved?

Sauvage's book, like all the others, demonstrates an incredible facility at hair-splitting.

Item: Sauvage is fascinated by the chicken bones found near the window from which the death shot was fired at Kennedy and believes they could have been left there by an accomplice. But the commission identified the building employe who ate the chicken and left the bones.

Item: Sauvage questions that the rifle allegedly used by Oswald was capable of being fired with accuracy at a moving target in 5 or 6 seconds. But tests at the FBI laboratory proved that such a thing was possible. And it is important to point out again that although three shots were fired, the first bullet clearly could have been loaded and locked long before the target came into view. Therefore, the stop-watch starts with the pulling of a trigger and only two movements of the bolt had to follow the first shot.

Item: Sauvage claims a number of essential witnesses to the murder of Policeman Tippit were never interviewed. But the commission heard 13 witnesses to that slaying, including two eyewitnesses. All identified Oswald.

Item: Sauvage makes much of the idea that since Oswald did not order ammunition when he bought the assassination rifle, it therefore was not a lethal weapon "since an unloaded weapon is not a lethal weapon." The FBI laboratory established that the rifle Oswald bought fired the shots that killed Kennedy and that his palm-print was on the weapon.

It is Sauvage's conclusion that the assassination was the result of a plot by racial extremists, that Oswald was their instrument and that Jack Ruby was assigned to be Oswald's executioner, possibly by a separate group of plotters.

Any reasonable person is entitled to wonder about genuine mysteries, notably that Oswald died without confessing and that no one saw him fire the shots that killed Kennedy. But it is strange for a Frenchman to find nothing in the evidence to show that Oswald was the assassin and to contend that any uncertainty should be interpreted to the advantage of the accused.

Napoleon would not have liked that idea at all.

I object when the critics depart from challenging evidence and come up with theories of plots that are totally the products of their imaginations. Sauvage is entitled to applause for the skill with which he demolishes the first in the series of critics, Communist-line American expatriate Thomas Buchanan.

It is such a masterful dissection of an irresponsible pipedream that it is difficult to comprehend that the same author (Sauvage) can postulate his own weird theory.

If Sauvage is right, why wouldn't it have been necessary to get rid of Ruby? I know Ruby could have killed Oswald several times on the night of the President's death because I brushed elbows with him several times as Oswald was led in and out of the Homicide Squad. It would have been easier in the turmoil created by the press mob in the hall than it was on the Sunday morning when Ruby did fire the fatal shot.

If Oswald had to be silenced, why would Sauvage's plotters have waited nearly 48 hours? I believe with the Warren Commission that Oswald was the lone assassin because I have read all of the evidence and prefer to accept it, even with its missing factors, to the dreamed-up theories of Sauvage, Mark Lane, et al.

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Associated Press

REGIS KENNEDY
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subpoena for FBI agent Warren C. DeBrueys, who also investigated New Orleans aspects of the assassination in 963, but the subpoena was apparently misdirected. The Justice Department said it had no knowledge of it. DeBrueys is now with the FBI in Washington.

Others subpoenaed to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury were Carlos Quiroga, a former Cuban exile leader in New Orleans, and Oscar DesSlatte, a truck salesman who reportedly says he was approached in 1961 by a man named Oswald about buying a truck. (Lee Harvey Oswald was in Russia at the time.)

Garrison's Probe Shifts to Others With Oswald Name

Wash Post 5 May 67

From News Dispatches

NEW ORLEANS, May 4—District Attorney Jim Garrison has been collecting men named Oswald for questioning this week.

Julius J. Oswald was subpoenaed to Garrison's office today in the District Attorney's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Oswald refused to talk to newsmen as he arrived and slipped out a back door as he left. Julius Oswald reportedly has been employed as a clerk at the Standard Coffee Co. in New Orleans where Lee Harvey Oswald was briefly employed in 1963.

Yesterday it was William Oswald's turn. A sandy-haired, freckle-faced young man, he was questioned by Garrison's investigators for about 30 minutes.

William Oswald, in turn, told newsmen that he had an uncle, also named William Oswald, who had once recommended Lee Harvey Oswald for a job at Standard Coffee.

The nephew said he had never met Lee Harvey Oswald himself, but that his uncle had, apparently in 1963.

Both William Oswalds live in the New Orleans suburb of Metairie. Asked if they were related to Lee Harvey Oswald, the younger William Oswald stammered, "Well, I couldn't say."

The questioning of the Oswalds produced no visible results. Meanwhile, Louisiana officials have been asked for assurances that Gordon Novel, whom Garrison has been seeking to extradite from Ohio, will not be questioned about the assassination.

Ohio Gov. James Rhodes made the request of Louisiana Gov. John J. McKeithen. Garrison has asked for Novel's extradition on the strength of a burglary charge, but Garrison has also described the 29-year-old Novel as a material witness in his assassination probe. Novel formerly operated a night club in New Orleans' French Quarter.

John M. McElroy, assistant to the Ohio Governor, wrote McKeithen last week that "persistent press reports" indicated Garrison was really seeking Novel's extradition for questioning in the investigation of the President's death.

McElroy suggested McKeithen's extradition request include a statement "expressly disclaiming" any such motive. If Garrison wants Novel's testimony, McElroy said, then the District Attorney should use Ohio's Uniform Out-of-State Witness Act, which has also been adopted by Louisiana.

Under that Act, Louisiana would have to grant Novel immunity from prosecution in order to get him back for questioning connected with the assassination.

Garrison termed Rhodes' request "one of the most incredible things I've ever seen. The obstacles they have put in front of us are amazing."

By Garrison for FBI Agent

11 May 67

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Justice Department sked yesterday for dismissal f a subpoena ordering an FBI gent to testify before a New rleans grand jury about his ork in investigating Presdent Kennedy's assassination.

District Attorney Jim Garrion quickly assailed the move, harged that it amounted to taking the Fifth Amendent," and obtained another ubpoena directed this time at he Central Intelligence Agency.

"This isn't going to stop our nvestigation," the District Atorney declared. "There's no vay in the world they can top it. All they can do is slow t down."

)swald Photo Sought

The new subpoena orders CIA Director Richard Helms o produce what Garrison laims is a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and a burly Cuban in front of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City in the all of 1963.

Garrison claimed several months ago to have "solved" he assassination, but in reent days he has been concenrating on charges that the FBI and the CIA were covering up evidence he needs.

The District Attorney again had no comment on an offer of money and a job made by one of his investigators to a supposed witness — Alvin R. Beaubouef—for testimony in the case.

At a press conference in New Orleans yesterday, Beaubouef's attorney, Burton G. Klein, said Beaubouef "confirms in all details" Newsweek magazine's account of the offer.

Newsweek called it a "bribery attempt" and said that Beaubouef subsequently signed an affidavit disclaiming that interpretation of the offer only in the face of threats from Garrison's office.

Klein said Beaubouef was told he would be shot if he made trouble, or that photographs of him would be circulated "which would put him to shame," United Press International reported.

The 21-year-old Beaubouef had been picked up along with airline pilot David W. Ferrie in 1963 shortly after President Kennedy's assassination on rumors that Federal agents concluded were baseless.

Shortly after Ferrie died in February, however, Garrison charged that Ferrie conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw to kill the late President.

Agent Questioned Oswald

The FBI agent Garrison sought to subpoena yesterday was Regis L. Kennedy, who questioned Ferrie and several others in New Orleans in 1963 in the aftermath of the assassination. Oswald spent six months in New Orleans in 1963.

U.S. Attorney Louis C. LaCour told Criminal District Court Judge Bernard C. Bagert in New Orleans that Kennedy, who is still stationed there, had been ordered not to testify by Attorney General Ramsey C. Clark.

FBI agents, the Justice Department said, traditionally do not testify before state grand juries under long-standing departmental regulations forbidding them from disclosing information to sources outside the Department.

Judge Bagert set a hearing for Tuesday on the Government's motion to quash the subpoena.

Garrison was also reported to have obtained a grand jury subpoena for FBI agent Warren C. DeBrueys, who also investigated New Orleans aspects of the assassination in 963, but the subpoena was apparently misdirected. The Justice Department said it had no knowledge of it. DeBrueys is now with the FBI in Washington.

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Associated Press

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Garrison Seeks to Connect Oswald to Munitions Cache

Even Star 4 Mar 67

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison was reported today seeking a possible connection between Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, and a group of men involved in a 1963 FBI raid on a munitions cache in Lacombe, La.

The report came after Dante Marochini, 42, the fourth man subpoenaed in Garrison's probe of an alleged assassination plot, spent 90 minutes in the district attorney's office yesterday.

"I don't know what this darn thing is all about," Marochini told newsmen before he entered Garrison's office.

When he emegred, a crowd of newsmen pursued him. He ran away shouting, "What the heck! I know the freedom of the press — but this?"

Missile Plant Worker

Marochini works as a "planning and specifications man" at the Chrysler-Michoud missile manufacturing plant here.

The first report of Garrison's interest in the ammunition seizure came from WDSU-TV which said it had been informed by reliable sources that he was trying to trace the identity of at least one American — not Oswald — who was believed to have been in the group.

—UPI

DANTE MAROCHINI

Among the items seized in the raid July 31, 1963 at an unoccupied house in Lacombe, about 20 miles north of here, were 20 empty 100-pound bomb casings, 48 cases of dynamite, napalm and firing caps.

The FBI said the explosives were designed for use by persons planning "a military operation against a foreign country with which the United States is at peace."

The FBI identified the owner of the house as William Julius Molaney of New Orleans. His wife was quoted in an interview as saying the house had been loaned to a Cuban exile friend she knew only as "Jose Juarez." She said she and her husband had lived in Cuba until 1960 and moved to New Orleans "because Castro made things impossible down there."

Mrs. McLaney was asked last night if Garrison's investigators or anyone else had contacted her recently about the incident. She replied "no" to both questions and refused to say anything further.

Marochini and Oswald once were employed here at the same time by the same coffee manufacturer, though in plants a block apart, records show.

Marochini From Brooklyn

Oswald was an employe of William R. Reily Co. plant in summer of 1963. Maroc worked that summer at Standard Coffee Co. Both were owned by W.B Reily.

Marochini lives in a m class residential area near Pontchartrain. He speaks w slight accent. He was bor Brooklyn and educated in

He told newsmen he operated a bar called Da Inferno in the French Quarte

Novel Asking Dismissal Of 'Plot' Probe Warrant

Even Star 29 Mar 67

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination conspiracy probe is moving back into courtrooms, here and in Nebraska.

Attorney Steve Plotkin was scheduled to appear here today before Criminal Dist. Judge Edward Haggerty to seek dismissal of Garrison's warrant for the arrest of Gordon Novel as a material witness.

Roommate Subpoenaed

In Omaha, Lillie Mae McMaines—known in New Orleans as Sandra Moffett—will decide whether to waive extradition after her arrest as a material witness in Garrison's case.

Her appearance in court today was solely on the matter of waiving extradition. If Mrs. McMaines, 22, decides to fight her return to Louisiana, a preliminary hearing will be held April 25 in Omaha's Municipal Court.

The New Orleans Parish grand jury subpoenaed Layton P. Martens, 24, a onetime roommate of the late David W. Ferrie, to appear today.

Garrison has charged that Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay L. Shaw, a prominent retired New Orleans executive, conspired to murder President Kennedy.

Shaw, 54, was indicted by the grand jury last week on a murder conspiracy charge and is free on a $10,000 bond.

Denles Attending Party

Perry Raymond Russo, 25, of Baton Rouge testified at a preliminary hearing for Shaw two weeks ago that he heard Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald plotting in mid-September 1963 to kill Kennedy.

The plotting, Russo said, occurred following a party at Ferrie's home. Russo said Sandra Moffett was at the party and at one point referred to her as "the girl I brought."

Mrs. McMaines, said she did not attend the party and did not meet Ferrie until 1965. She is now the wife of Harold McMaines, 48, a part-time Omaha minister.

David Kroman, 43, was to a mental institution examination after he to federal judge in Bismar N.D., that he was threate because he had conduc an investigation of the Ken nedy assassination—and ha documents to prove a co spiracy.

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GORDON NOVEL
. . . one Garrison witness s

NEW ORLEANS, March 23 (AP)—Layton Martens, arrest-d here three days after the assassination of President Kennedy and held for "investigation of subversive activities," was subpoenaed by District Attorney Jim Garrison oday in his investigation of he crime.

The District Attorney also rdered the arrest of Gordon ovel, 29, a former bar owner hom he described as an im-ortant material witness for he grand jury considering the ase.

Martens, 24, was ordered to ppear before the grand jury ext Wednesday. He formerly oomed with the late David . Ferrie, who Garrison says as a conspirator in the as-assination.

Martens, Ferrie and one Ro-nd Beauboeuf, then 19, were rrested by Garrison's men at he request of the Secret Serv-e and FBI Nov. 25, 1963. Fer-e was booked for being a fu-itive from Texas; Martens nd Beauboeuf were booked or vagrancy.

Released Next Day

Police records show that Martens was held for the FBI nd Secret Service "under in-stigation of subversive activ-ties."

Garrison said at that time at Ferrie, Beauboeuf and artens were picked up "in nnection with some leads of ir own."

All three men were released e next day.

Also subpoenaed today was onald Dooty, a balding, red-arded man about 35 years d. No background informa-on was available on Dooty, d he declined to answer wsmen's questions when he nt to Garrison's office.

Clay L. Shaw, former rector of the International ade Mart here, left for the ssissippi Gulf Coast today ter his indictment by the Or-ans Parish grand jury last ght for conspiring to murder esident Kennedy. Shaw will on trial here at an undeter-ned date. Judge Edward A. ggerty Jr. will preside

In a television interview o weeks ago, Martens said believed he knew all of rrie's friends and he had ver heard Ferrie mention ay Shaw or Clay Bertrand, aw's alleged alias.

John Volz, one of Garrison's sistants, said the District torney's office will extradite Novel once he is found and arrested.

Novel, 29, reportedly was in Chicago when the order for his arrest was approved by Criminal Judge Matthew S. Braniff. Former owner of the Jamaican Village Lounge on the fringe of the French Quarter, Novel said in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday that he did not intend to return to New Orleans unless guaranteed freedom from "harassment."

Said He Aided Garrison

Novel told newsmen he had helped Garrison in the assassination probe, but now felt he was being double-crossed.

In the affidavit requesting the arrest order, Garrison's office said Novel severed his business ties here and left the city while under subpoena. The affidavit said Novel should be placed under sizable bond or the grand jury "will be deprived of a most important and material witness."

As an alternative to arrest, Judge Braniff set a bail of $50,000 for Novel.

Novel's connection with the Kennedy probe has never been disclosed. When he was first subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury March 16, he said he thought Garrison wanted to question him about activities "during 1961 which are related to Mr. Sergio Arcacha Smith."

Arcacha, now living in Dallas, said he never heard of Novel. Arcacha headed an anti-Castro group in New Orleans in 1961 that had offices on Camp st. Some of the pro-Castro "Fair Play for Cuba" leaflets passed out by Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans in 1963 carried the same Camp st. address.

Novel said he knew Shaw, "but not in connection with this." He said he "indirectly" knew a Dave Ferrie. Novel said he was working in New York at the time of the assassination.

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Lawyers Battle Over 'Plot'; Witness Charge

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — The Kennedy assassination conspiracy probe moved on two fronts today — with legal infighting in the courtroom and secret sessions by a grand jury.

Defense lawyers for Clay L. Shaw accused the state of trying to bulldoze controversial testimony into the preliminary hearing.

The hearing, called by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison in a rare proceeding, decides only whether Shaw must go to trial on a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

However, the court record compiled here could automatically go into any subsequent trial. And the trend of testimony kept the defense in a lather of objections and argument.

Shaw, 54, a retired executive, showed signs of weariness as the hearing moved through its third day Thursday. His eyes were bloodshot, his suit rumpled.

Free under $10,000 bond, Shaw was booked — but not formally charged — with conspiracy to murder the President. He says he knows nothing about any such plot.

DEAN A. ANDREWS JR.

The Orleans Parish (County) grand jury, which has occupied Garrison's full time over the past two days, indicted a puzzling figure from the Warren commission hearing Thursday — charging Dean A. Andrews Jr., 44, with perjury.

The hefty, jive-talking lawyer posted $1,000 bond last night. He said he had no idea what led to the charge. He testified before the grand jury last week and again yesterday.

Andrews is an assistant district attorney in suburban Jefferson Parish. He was suspended from the post only hours before the indictment.

Asked about the indictment, Andrews told reporters:

"As you know, Dist. Atty. Garrison has under investigation an alleged plot that started here in New Orleans to assassinate the late John F. Kennedy. I have no knowledge of such a plot and I know no people in it.

Andrews Background

Andrews received his law degree from Loyola University here. He is married and has several children. He told the Warren Commission that he was an ordnanceman in the Navy.

The commission asked Andrews if he had considerable doubt about Oswald being the assassin. He replied:

"I know good and well he did not. With that weapon, he couldn't have been capable of making three controlled shots in that short time . . . this boy could have connived the deal, but I think he is a patsy. Somebody else pulled the trigger."

Andrews, who said he had advised Lee Harvey Oswald on some minor legal matters in 1963, told the Warren commission that a man he knew as "Clay Bertrand" telephoned him after the assassination and asked him to represent Oswald in Dallas.

The FBI was never able to find a "Clay Bertrand" and Andrews said he couldn't either.

Garrison contends that Shaw used Bertrand as an alias.

The accusation by the district attorney was backed up by the preliminary hearing testimony of Perry R. Russo, 25, who went through two days of tough cross-examination before the defense let him off the stand yesterday.

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TREATY

Continued From Page A-1

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The outcome of the vote came as a birthday present for Mansfield, who was 64 years old yesterday. Twice during the debate on the treaty attention was called to Mansfield's birthday and when Dirksen referred to it just before the vote, there was standing applause for the Democratic leader.

On the ratification vote, 44 Democratic senators and 22 Republicans voted for approval. Opposed were 15 Democrats and 13 Republicans.

Sens. Joseph D. Tydings, D

Roll Call In Senate On Treaty

By United Press International

The 66-to-28 vote by which the Senate Thursday approved the consular treaty with the Soviet Union:

For the Treaty—44
Democrats for (44)

Anderson	McGovern
Bartlett	McIntyre
Bayh	Metcalf
Burdick	Mondale
Clark	Monroney
Elelnder	Morse
Fulbright	Moss
Gore	Muskie
Harris	Nelson
Hart	Pastore
Hartke	Pell
Hayden	Proxmire
Inouye	Randolph
Jackson	Ribicoff
Jordan, N.C.	Smathers
Kennedy, Mass.	Sparkman
Kennedy, N.Y.	Spong
Long, Mo.	Symington
Magnuson	Tydings
Mansfield	Williams, N.J.
McCarthy	Yarborough
McGee	Young, Ohio

Republicans for(22)

Aiken	Griffin
Allott	Hatfield
Baker	Hickenlooper
	Javits
Bennett	Kuchel
Bogzs	Morton
Carson	Pearson
Case	Percy
Cooper	Prouty
Dirksen	Scott
Dominick	Smith
Fong	

Against the Treaty—28
Democrats Against (15)

Bible	Hollings
Byrd, Va.	Lausche
Dodd	McClellan
Eastland	Montoya
Ervin	Russell
Gruening	Stennis
Hill	Talmadge
Holland	

Republicans Against (13)

Cotton	Mundt
Curtis	Murphy
Fannin	Thurmond
Hansen	Tower
Hruska	Williams, Del.
Jordan, Idaho	Young, N.D.
Miller	

Paired—For, Brewster and Church; against, Byrd of W.Va.

A two-thirds majority is required for a treaty approval.

The Kennedy assassination conspiracy probe moved on two fronts today — with legal infighting in the courtroom and secret sessions by a grand jury.

Defense lawyers for Clay L. Shaw accused the state of trying to bulldoze controversial testimony into the preliminary hearing.

The hearing, called by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison in a rare proceeding, decides only whether Shaw must go to trial on a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

However, the court record compiled here could automatically go into any subsequent trial. And the trend of testimony kept the defense in a lather of objections and argument.

Shaw, 54, a retired executive, showed signs of weariness as the hearing moved through its third day Thursday. His eyes were bloodshot, his suit rumpled.

Free under $10,000 bond, Shaw was booked — but not formally charged — with conspiracy to murder the President. He says he knows nothing about any such plot.

DEAN A. ANDREWS JR.

The Orleans Parish (County) grand jury, which has occupied Garrison's full time over the past two days, indicted a puzzling figure from the Warren commission hearing Thursday — charging Dean A. Andrews Jr., 44, with perjury.

The hefty, jive-talking lawyer posted $1,000 bond last night. He said he had no idea what

before the grand jury last week and again yesterday.

Andrews is an assistant district attorney in suburban Jefferson Parish. He was suspended from the post only hours before the indictment.

Asked about the indictment, Andrews told reporters:

"As you know, Dist. Atty. Garrison has under investigation an alleged plot that started here in New Orleans to assassinate the late John F. Kennedy. I have no knowledge of such a plot and I know no people in it.

Andrews Background

Andrews received his law degree from Loyola University here. He is married and has several children. He told the Warren Commission that he was an ordnanceman in the Navy.

The commission asked Andrews if he had considerable doubt about Oswald being the assassin. He replied:

"I know good and well he did not. With that weapon, he couldn't have been capable of making three controlled shots in that short time . . . this boy could have connived the deal, but I think he is a patsy. Somebody else pulled the trigger."

Andrews, who said he had advised Lee Harvey Oswald on some minor legal matters in 1963, told the Warren commission that a man he knew as "Clay Bertrand" telephoned him after the assassination and asked him to represent Oswald in Dallas.

The FBI was never able to find a "Clay Bertrand" and Andrews said he couldn't either.

Garrison contends that Shaw used Bertrand as an alias.

The accusation by the district attorney was backed up by the preliminary hearing testimony of Perry R. Russo, 25, who went through two days of tough cross-examination before the defense let him off the stand yesterday.

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Sens. Joseph D. Tydings, D Md., and William Spong, D-Va., supported the treaty. Voting again it was Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., D-Va. Sen. Daniel B. Brewster, D-Md., was announced as paired in favor of the convention.

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Fulbright	Moss
Gore	Muskie
Harris	Nelson
Hart	Pastore
Hartke	Pell
Hayden	Proxmire
Inouye	Randolph
Jackson	Ribicoff
Jordan, N.C.	Smathers
Kennedy, Mass.	Sparkman
Kennedy, N.Y.	Spong
Long, Mo.	Symington
Magnuson	Tydings
Mansfield	Williams, N.J.
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It was at this point that the defense's vehement objections stalled the hearing. Judge Bernard Bagert told both sides to study the legal precedents overnight and return with the issue solved.

Garrison was not in the courtroom yesterday, leaving the case to assistants.

Russo, nervous the first day, seemed relatively relaxed in his final hours on the stand. At one point, the interrogating lawyer complained to the judge: "The witness has candy in his mouth and I can't understand him."

Russo removed a candy mint and took a sip of water.

The controversial Garrison investigation drew a compliment from Roman Catholic Cardinal Cushing in Boston Thursday.

"I think they should follow it through," he said, adding that he never believed the assassination "was the work of one man."

PAPER SAYS SHAW PLANNED TO MOVE

LONDON (UPI)—A British newspaper reported today that Clay L. Shaw, a central figure in the New Orleans investigation into the assassination of President John J. Kennedy, planned to move to England next month.

The Daily Mail, a mass circulation Conservative daily, said Shaw was well known in London society and had once dined with the late Sir Winston Churchill. It said Shaw visited London "a couple of months ago" and was interested in buying plays for production in England and the United States.

The Mail did not elaborate on Shaw's reported plans to move to London.

Kennedy 'Plot' Discrepancies

Evn Star 15 Mar 67

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — Perry Raymond Russo, who testified he heard Lee Harvey Oswald and two others plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, faces cross-examination today by defense lawyers.

Counsel for Clay L. Shaw, a wealthy businessman arrested by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison on a charge of conspiring with Oswald and David W. Ferrie to murder Kennedy, put off their questions yesterday until they could study scholastic and business records of Russo.

Before court reopened, mystery surrounding this "confidential informant" thickened.

Tells Newsman Otherwise

There were these discrepancies:

Russo, 25, an insurance salesman from Baton Rouge, told the court he was in the apartment of Ferrie here in September 1963 and listened to the three men conspire to kill the President and escape.

But two weeks ago, shortly after Ferrie died of what the coroner termed natural causes and Garrison maintained was suicide, Russo told a newsman from New Orleans television station WDSU that Ferrie never mentioned Oswald's name to him, adding, "I had never heard of Oswald until on television. . .ahh. . .the assassination."

Russo gave detail in court of the meeting in Ferrie's apartment, saying the plot involved sacrificing one man to allow the others to make a getaway, a possible flight to Cuba, diversionary shooting and "triangulation of crossfire."

But in an interview earlier with a Baton Rouge television station, Russo said he never came forth with his information before because, "I left it to professionals...when they came out with Oswald was the man. Then I forgot it."

Russo told the court that Ferrie proposed flying the getaway plane into Mexico to refuel for a flight to Cuba. Russo said Shaw interrupted to say that as soon as the shots were fired "the world would know about it," and there would be no way to get the plane out of Mexico.

Russo quoted Oswald as telling Shaw to "shut up. Leave him (Ferrie) alone. He knows what he's talking about. He's the pilot."

But when Russo was asked by a newsman earlier whether he thought Ferrie might have had anything to do with the assassination, he replied: "Well, that I don't know and it would be just speculation.

"Dave Ferrie had the ability because of a keen mind and ability to drive an airplane. Now whether he would have used that is another thing...It's only conjecture."

Russo has said he did not get in touch with Garrison until two days after Ferrie's death—when he saw a newspaper picture of Ferrie. He said he had not then heard from Garrison.

That is the date on which Garrison announced he had "solved" the case. And Russo apparently is a major witness in Garrison's case—perhaps he's the "confidential informant" who, according to Garrison's application for a warrant to search Shaw's house, confirmed while under influence of "truth serum" that he overheard the plot to murder Kennedy.

Other ponderables: Russo told a newsman that Ferrie jokingly posed the question of assassinating the president to him, "that if he and I could do it . . . it could be done." In the same interview Russo said he first met Ferrie when he broke off Ferrie's friendship with another boy. Russo added, "At that time Dave made a personal threat against my life."

Kennedy was killed in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963—two months after the alleged meeting in Ferrie's apartment. The Warren Commission decided that Oswald was the lone assassin and there was no credible evidence of any conspiracy.

Shaw Denies Charges

Shaw is the only alleged conspirator still alive. Oswald was shot to death by Jack Ruby two days after the assassination and Ferrie died in bed Feb. 22. The coroner ruled the death due to natural causes.

Shaw, 54, a onetime Army major who was decorated in World War II, has denied taking part in any conspiracy.

Russo's name does not appear in federal records of the investigation of the assassination.

Shaw was investigated and cleared by the FBI late in 1963, according to Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, who said Sunday he did not think Garrison would succeed in proving a conspiracy.

Russo was the fourth witness to testify yesterday at the opening of the preliminary hearing for Shaw. The hearing is being held to determine whether the district attorney has sufficient cause to hold Shaw for trial.

Speaking so rapidly and indistinctly that court reporters asked him to slow down, Russo told his story with his eyes fixed on Garrison.

He identified Shaw as a man he knew as "Clem Bertrand" in 1963.

Under Garrison's questioning, Russo described the meeting this way:

"The party dwindled away . . . Dave Ferrie began the conversation, pacing back and forth and talking to Bertrand and Oswald . . . Ferrie wore baggy pants. Oswald was dirty, as usual, and half shaven. He wore a pullover shirt that was not a T shirt. Bertrand was the only one dressed what I'd call decent. He wore a maroon jacket."

This is Russo's account in court, basically in his own words:

Dave Ferrie began the conversation, pacing back and forth and talking to Bertrand and Oswald. The discussion centered around an assassination of President Kennedy and how it would have to use diversionary tactics. There would be two to three people involved.

One Would Be "Scapegoat"

One person would shoot the diversionary shot and the other would shoot the "good shot." One man would have to be the "scapegoat." Ferrie talked of "triangulation of crossfire."

Bertrand listened during this phase. Ferrie talked about the availability of exits. Ferrie had two proposals—one man sacrificed would give enough time for the the others to escape. Ferrie was the pilot. He said they would go to Mexico and on to Brazil and then on to Cuba. Or they would go direct to Cuba.

Bertrand interrupted to say as soon as the shot was fired the world would know about it and they could not get a plane out of Mexico. Bertrand said he and Ferrie would have to be in the public eye on the day of the assassination.

Ferrie then said he would make a speech at Southeastern Louisiana State College in Hammond. Bertrand said he would go to the West Coast for his company on business.

It was here, after Garrison had built Russo's testimony to a high pitch, that he asked Russo to step down from the stand, walk to the man he knew as Bertrand and place his hand over that man's head.

Russo strode firmly around the defense table, stopped behind Clay Shaw and placed his hand palm downward about eight inches over Shaw's head. Shaw, holding a cigarette, gazed straight at the judges' bench. He was slumped in the chair, but rigid. The court recessed.

After the three-judge panel of Criminal District Court judges reconvened, Russo continued this story, backtracking under Garrisons' questions:

Oswald took part in the conversation about exits. Ferrie was talking about where and what stops would be made on the way to Brazil or Cuba. Bertrand said they couldn't leave the country because the world would know of the assassination.

Oswald said, "Oh, shut up. Leave him (Ferrie) alone. He knows what he's talking about. He's the pilot."

Bertrand answered, "As far as I'm concerned, he's a washed-up pilot."

Tells of "A Solution"

Ferrie offered a solution that the people involved should be in the public eye and be around a lot of people who could testify later they were at such and such a place at such and such a time.

Bertrand said he would be on the West Coast. Oswald said nothing else.

Garrison stopped this testimony to ask whether Russo ever saw Oswald again. Russo said he saw Oswald twice more.

"The first time we met," Russo said, "Oswald made a crack about not wanting me up there (during the conspiracy discussion). He seemed disturbed about the fact I was there.

A Rifle Is Presented

"The first occasion I saw Oswald (after the meeting in Ferrie's apartment), he was wiping or cleaning a rifle—bolt action. It had a sight on it—for hunting, it looked like."

Garrison stopped Russo, drew a rifle from beneath the prosecution table, and placed it on the table before Shaw's attorneys, F. Irving Dymond, William Wegmann and Edward Wegmann. The lawyers inspected the weapon.

"Tell us whatever similarities you may or may not see between this rifle and the one Oswald was holding," Garrison asked Russo.

"The difference to my mind," said Russo, "is one end of the sight (on Oswald's gun) was not nearly so bubble-shaped as this gun. It had the same bolt mechanism. This is a polished brown stock and Oswald's gun was a dull brown."

Russo said the last time he saw Oswald, he walked into Ferrie's apartment and Oswald was telling Ferrie about some trouble with Oswald's wife.

"Ferrie was telling Oswald, 'Don't worry, I'll handle it.' And I excused myself and left."

The hearing recessed after the defense filed three motions for writs of subpoena. Those subpoenaed were the registrar at Tulane University, where Russo did some undergraduate study; the registrar at Loyola University, from which Russo received his bachelor's degree and studied law for one year; and the personnel manager for Equitable Life Assurance Co., Russo's employer.

Key Witness Tells Court of Kennedy 'Plot'

Evening Star 14 March 67

25-Year-Old Describes Party, Lists Conspirators

BULLETIN

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Russo described the scene in Ferrie's apartment this way: "There seemed to be some sort of party in progress. They were drinking and talking." The party died out, Russo said, and the only ones left were himself, Ferrie, "Leon Oswald" and "Clem Bertrand." Clay Shaw has also been identified as Clay Bertrand.

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A showdown hearing in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's controversial Kennedy assassination probe opened today before an unusual three-judge Criminal District Court panel which will determine if retired executive Clay Shaw should go to trial.

The first witness for the district attorney was Police Det. Frank Hayward, who testified he arrested Lee Harvey Oswald after a brawl on Canal Street on Aug. 9, 1963.

Shaw, well-tailored and rugged-looking at age 54, looked haggard as he pushed past a throng of newsmen to enter the courtroom. He was accompanied by three attorneys.

Purpose of the preliminary hearing was to decide if Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart here, should be held for trial. Garrison has accused Shaw of conspiring with Oswald and others to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison's Arrival

A deeply suntanned Garrison, flanked by seven assistants, entered the courtroom just before the hearing began. It was Garrison's first public appearance in 10 days.

Fifty deputy sheriffs stood guard around the court room and building.

Bill Gurvich, the district attorney's chief investigator, carried a 4-foot-long bundle wrapped in brown paper. Sources in Garrison's office said the package contained a high powered rifle with telescopic sight—pre-

PROBE

Continued From Page A-1

Hayward; Coroner Dr. Nicholas Chetta; Dr. Esmond A. Fatter from the coroner's office; Peter Schuster, a photographer from the coroner's office, and John Reilly, a police photographer.

An officer — with a portable mine detector — inspected all persons entering the courtroom.

Tells of Photos

Schuster was the second witness. He testified that he took pictures of David W. Ferrie's apartment on Feb. 22, 1967 — the day Ferrie was found dead. Garrison has alleged that Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie met in Ferrie's apartment in September 1963 to discuss killing Kennedy.

Reilly took the stand next. A photographer from the Police Department, he testified also about photographing Ferrie's apartment on Feb. 22.

A total of nine photographs were introduced by the state, some of Ferrie's body, some of Ferrie's apartment, and some of Oswald.

An attorney for Shaw, F. Irving Dymond, showed Schuster a picture which he said was a sketch of Ferrie's apartment and asked if he recognized it.

"No sir, I don't," Schuster said.

The defense for Shaw introduced 16 photographs of Ferrie's apartment which were taken last weekend with court approval. Schuster was asked several questions pertaining to details of the apartment and its layout.

Schuster identifed 15 of the 16 photos as showing various locations within Ferrie's apartment. Of the 16th photo, he said: "I don't familiarize myself with that photo."

The Warren Commission named Oswald, a former New Orleans resident, as the man who assassinated President John F. Kennedy. The commission said there was no credible evidence that a conspiracy was involved.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Clay Shaw Indicted For Conspiracy in Kennedy's Slaying

Wash Post 23 Mar 67

From News Dispatches

NEW ORLEANS, March 22—Clay L. Shaw was formally accused by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury today of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

The businessman's indictment was unexpected. District Attorney Jim Garrison had indicated that he would lodge formal charges against Shaw by filing a bill of information.

Garrision, however, apparently chose to seek additional support for his claims by taking his case before the Grand Jury.

Perry R. Russo, the DA's star witness at a preliminary hearing on Shaw's arrest last week, spent nearly two hours with the Grand Jury before it handed down the indictment.

The 25-year-old insurance salesman from Baton Rouge declined comment as he walked out of the Grand Jury room with two of Garrison's assistants.

His memory supposedly jogged by hypnosis, Russo swore in open court last week that he heard free-lance pilot David W. Ferrie spell out an assassination plot to Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald at the windup of a party in Ferrie's flat in mid-September of 1963.

The indictment charged Shaw with "willfully and unlawfully conspiring with

Shaw had been hospitalized, until his release today, since shortly after the conclusion of the preliminary hearing, in which a special three-judge panel ordered him held for trial. His attorneys won court permission earlier today for him to take a vacation on the Gulf Coast this weekend.

In other developments, attorney Dean Adams Andrews Jr. pleaded not guilty at his arraignment on a perjury charge handed down by the Grand Jury last week.

Andrews had told the Warren Commission he was asked to do legal work for Oswald, both before and immediately after the assassination, by a "Clay Bertrand."

Garrison has accused Shaw of using "Clay Bertrand" as an alias, but Andrews has refused to state that the two are the same man. The basis for his perjury charge has not been disclosed.

The Grand Jury subpoenaed bar operator Gordon Novel for questioning. Novel, who was said to have sold his recently opened Jamaican Village night spot, said in Columbus, Ohio, that the Garrison investigation was "a fraud" and a "political-state inquisition."

Novel, who disappeared from New Orleans last week, gave no reason for being in

Dean Andrews, left, leaves co

said he expected to be questioned about Sergio Arcacha Smith, former Cuban exile leader now living in Dallas who was asociated with Ferrie here. The jurors did not get around to hearing his testimony, however.

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See PROBE, Page A-8

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From News Dispatches

NEW ORLEANS, March 22— Clay L. Shaw was formally accused by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury today of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

The businessman's indictment was unexpected. District Attorney Jim Garrison had indicated that he would lodge formal charges against Shaw by filing a bill of information.

Garrision, however, apparently chose to seek additional support for his claims by taking his case before the Grand Jury.

Perry R. Russo, the DA's star witness at a preliminary hearing on Shaw's arrest last week, spent nearly two hours with the Grand Jury before it handed down the indictment.

The 25-year-old insurance salesman from Baton Rouge declined comment as he walked out of the Grand Jury room with two of Garrison's assistants.

His memory supposedly jogged by hypnosis, Russo swore in open court last week that he heard free-lance pilot David W. Ferrie spell out an assassination plot to Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald at the windup of a party in Ferrie's flat in mid-September of 1963.

The indictment charged Shaw with "willfully and unlawfully conspiring with David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald to murder John F. Kennedy."

Shaw had been hospitalized, until his release today, since shortly after the conclusion of the preliminary hearing, in which a special three-judge panel ordered him held for trial. His attorneys won court permission earlier today for him to take a vacation on the Gulf Coast this weekend.

In other developments, attorney Dean Adams Andrews Jr. pleaded not guilty at his arraignment on a perjury charge handed down by the Grand Jury last week.

Andrews had told the Warren Commission he was asked to do legal work for Oswald, both before and immediately after the assassination, by a "Clay Bertrand."

Garrison has accused Shaw of using "Clay Bertrand" as an alias, but Andrews has refused to state that the two are the same man. The basis for his perjury charge has not been disclosed.

The Grand Jury subpoenaed bar operator Gordon Novel for questioning. Novel, who was said to have sold his recently opened Jamaican Village night spot, said in Columbus, Ohio, that the Garrison investigation was "a fraud" and a "political-state inquisition."

Novel, who disappeared from New Orleans last week, gave no reason for being in Columbus.

When first called before the Grand Jury last week, Novel said he expected to be questioned about Sergio Arcacha Smith, former Cuban exile leader now living in Dallas who was asociated with Ferrie here. The jurors did not get around to hearing his testimony, however.

Dean Andrews, left, leaves co

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FERRIE

New Orleans Death Widens 'Plot' Probe

Continued From Page A-1

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Body Found in Bed

The nude body of Ferrie, who operated a flying service here, was found in the calm posture of sleep, covered to the chest by a bedsheet.

His second floor apartment was in disarray and disorder. An American flag was in the living room. Although 15 bottles of various pills were on a table, the coroner said no drugs were found other than those used for vascular disease. He said Ferrie was born with a weak blood vessel at the base of his brain. It ruptured, producing a massive cerebral hemorrhage, Dr. Chetta said. Ferrie also suffered from high blood pressure and recently told a friend he had encephalitis (sleeping sickness).

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"To leave this life is, for me, a sweet prospect. I find nothing in it that is desirable, and on the other hand everything that is loathsome."

Dr. Chetta said the time of Ferrie's death had to be before 4 a.m. yesterday because of the rigor mortis condition.

But a reporter for the Washington Post, George Lardner, said he had visited Ferrie in his apartment until that hour.

Garrison said the conflicting statements constituted "one of the mysteries we don't understand."

Lardner said Ferrie "seemed in good spirits, not like a man about to kill himself" at the time they talked.

"Ferrie said he never knew Oswald and had no recollection of ever having met him," Lardner reported. He said Ferrie told him that Garrison's inquiry would turn out to be a "witch hunt."

Was Questioned

Ferrie was brought into the scope of the assassination probe within 72 hours after Kennedy was slain. Garrison said he pulled Ferrie in for questioning at that time and subsequently turned him over to the FBI, which took a statement and released him.

The FBI had no comment today.

A New Orleans florist, Edward Voebel, had seen Lee Harvey Oswald's picture on television and reported that he and Oswald had served in a Civil Air Patrol squadron under Ferrie. When authorities sought to question Ferrie, they found he had gone to Texas.

Ferrie told a newsman recently that he and two friends took a short vacation trip to Texas the day of the assassination "on the spur of the moment." He said they visited Houston, Galveston and Alexandria, La., before returning home. They did not go to Dallas, he said.

And Ferrie said he and Voebel were in separate CAP squadrons.

Ferrie said he never knew Oswald.

A native of New Orleans, Oswald lived in New Orleans the summer of 1963.

Garrison said Ferrie's name figures in 40 pages of Warren Commission material—36 of which he said are classified secret and unavailable. In Washington, it was reported that 19 of the pages were available for public examination.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, said she was amazed that Ferrie had not been interviewed by the Warren Commission.

"I'm shocked and dismayed that another life may have been forfeited for lack of a thorough investigation," she said in Fort Worth, Tex., after learning of Ferrie's death.

Although Garrison said he considered Ferrie's death a suicide, he added, "I am not ruling out murder. 'I'm not ruling out anything. We have gone far beyond the point of the Warren Commission. We have made more progress in three months with a handful of men than the Warren Commission with 3,000 men made in three years."

A New Orleans police detective, Frederick S. O'Sullivan, told the Warren Commission he knew of no evidence that Oswald was acquainted with Ferrie. However, the district attorney hinted that he was close to finding a thread connecting Ferrie and Oswald.

Asked if he believed Oswald alone killed Kennedy, Garrison said: "I have no reason to believe that Lee Harvey Oswald killed anyone in Dallas . . . this is my personal feeling."

Ferrie had termed Garrison's investigation "a big joke." He said Garrison had him "pegged as the get-away pilot in an elaborate plot to kill Kennedy."

Ferrie was described in sympathetic tones by Garrison as a man who had suffered private pain and was tortured by his appearance. He had lost his hair and eyebrows in an explosion several years ago, Garrison said. He did not reveal the details. Ferrie wore a shaggy toupee and Mascara eyebrows.

—AP

DAVID W. FERRIE

DR. NICHOLAS CHETTA

A native of Cleveland, Ferrie resided in New Orleans the last 15 years. In 1961, he lost his job as an airline pilot after being arrested on a morals charge in suburban New Orleans. He was never tried on the charge. There were indications in a Secret Service report that Ferrie was reported to be a homosexual.

There was no indication of burial plans. The body remained in custody of the coroner's office.

David Lewis, who said Monday he feared for his life because of what he knew about the local probe into the death of Kennedy, was reported today to have left town with his family for an undisclosed location.

The disclosure came after a routine check for Lewis for comment on the death of Ferrie.

Lewis, a 26-year-old bus station baggage clerk, formerly was a private detective. In that role he claimed to have met Oswald.

'64 Florida Death Probed For Link to Kennedy Case

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP) — Authorities are investigating the death of a Florida man two years ago at the request of his brother who said he wanted a new probe because of the current investigation in New Orleans of the Kennedy assassination.

The brother, Earl Killam, said the dead man, Thomas Henry Killam, told him he fled Dallas in December 1963, because he was being harassed by "agents." Killam said his brother didn't specify whether the agents were federal, state or some other type. He said his brother told him two days before his death:

"I'm a dead man. I've run as far as I'm going to run."

Widow's Doubts

Wanda Killam, the dead man's wife, reached yesterday in Dallas by the Pensacola News-Journal, said her husband had been questioned several times about the assassination by federal agents. She doubted the suicide idea.

Killam died beside a broken shop window on a Pensacola street March 19, 1964. His throat had been slashed, apparently by glass from the window.

Police said the death was an apparent suicide. The coroner called it accidental.

Earl Killam, 38, a car salesman, has asked Escambia County Solicitor Carl Harper to exhume his brother's body to determine the exact cause of death.

Harper said he took a statement from Earl Killam yesterday morning and would investigate immediately. He would not discuss his investigation except to say he was seeking concrete evidence, "not suspicions."

Harper said he planned to talk to New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who is conducting an assassination probe.

Ruby, Oswald Links

Wanda Killam said her husband returned to Florida in early December, 1963, saying he was going to look for a job. She stayed in Dallas, where she had been employed for several years as hostess in a night club owned by Jack Ruby.

Ruby, who died of cancer while in custody, was charged with the slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of killing President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Mrs. Killam said she, too, favored an investigation of her husband's death and said of the suicide ruling: "No, Hank wouldn't do that."

She said her husband was briefly employed in Dallas as a house painter by a man named Jack Carter. Earl Killam said Carter once roomed in the same Dallas boarding house as Oswald.

Killam said that after his brother returned to Florida he spent four months in Tampa and then returned to Pensacola March 15 to live with her mother.

Two days later, he was dead.

Killam said: "Did you ever hear of a man committing suicide by jumping through a plate glass window?"

The Death

Thomas Killam received a phone call at his mother's home at 4 a.m. March 17, 1963, according to his mother. She said he dressed and left the house. She heard a car pull away, although Killam did not own a car.

About a half hour later, two street sweepers heard a crash on a city street. Police said they turned their truck around and saw a man staggering in front of a broken display window.

Killam died before he could be hospitalized. The police report said that, based on the presence of blood four feet inside the show window, it was concluded "the expired jumped through the window and then crawled back to the sidewalk."

Coroner A. H. Northup said Killam died of a long, three-inch deep laceration over the lower left side of the neck. The coroner added: "Apparently sustained deep laceration in throat when he fell through plate glass window."

Convention of 1864 Regulated Warfare

GENEVA—When the European powers framed the Geneva Convention in 1864 they set up humane rules for treatment of the sick or wounded in wartime.

To protect those who care for the wounded, the Geneva cross, a red cross on a white background, was chosen as the emblem for hospitals, ships and litter bearers. A second conference in 1868 led to the formation, in 1870, of the Red Cross Society.

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Continued From Page A-1

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Shaw Tied To Oswald By Garrison

Wash Post

DA Charges They Plotted With Ferrie To Kill Kennedy

3 Mar 67

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison accused businessman Clay Shaw yesterday of plotting President Kennedy's assassination with David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald in the flat where Ferrie died last week.

Garrison made the allegations in an affidavit filed to back up a Wednesday night search of Shaw's luxurious bachelor apartment in New Orleans' French Quarter.

The 54-year-old Shaw, former managing director of New Orleans' International Trade Mart, has been booked on a charge of "conspiracy to commit murder."

Asserts Innocence

Released on $10,000 bond, Shaw called the arrest "fantastic." At a news conference in his attorney's office, he protested that he was "completely innocent" and said he never knew Oswald or Ferrie.

Shaw also denied ever using the name "Clay Bertrand." Garrison said this was an alias he used as part of the conspiracy.

In the affidavit made public yesterday, Garrison's chief investigator, Louis Ivon, said Oswald, Ferrie, Shaw and "others" he did not name met several times in September, 1963, in Ferrie's cluttered rooms on Louisiana Avenue Parkway.

Informant's Account

Ivon said "a confidential informant" at the meetings heard them "agree to kill John F. Kennedy and heard these subjects discuss the means and manner of carrying out this agreement." Ivon said the informant's statements were checked out under sodium pentothal (truth serum).

The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald was the assassin. It also said there was no credible evidence to show that he was part of a conspiracy.

Ferrie, a flight school instructor, part-time private detective and former Eastern Air Lines pilot dismissed because of a record of homosexual arrests, died in bed last week while under investigation by Garrison. Before his death, he denied knowing Oswald.

Attorney General Ramsey Clark told newsmen here that the FBI had already investi-

See ORLEANS, A6, Col. 1

Maryland author Harold Weisberg sees Garrison following script in his book.
Page A6.

PROBE

Second Assassin Theory Is Probed by Garrison

Even Star 3 Mar 67

By HAYNES JOHNSON
Star Staff Writer

More pieces in the "New Orleans Kennedy death plot" story are falling into place today.

From sources familiar with the investigation, it now appears that Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison believes that:

1. Lee Harvey Oswald shot Texas Gov. John B. Connally in Dallas, not President John F. Kennedy.

2. A second assassin, supposedly a swarthy, heavy-set man, was on an overpass in front of the presidential car and fired the shot that killed Kennedy.

3. A laundry truck was used as a transporting vehicle for some of the plotters, including David W. Ferrie, the former airlines pilot who died last week in New Orleans.

Confidence in Washington

The "second assassin" theory has been widely examined in the past and was discredited by the Warren Commission. The commission concluded that Oswald, acting alone, killed the President. Government investigators, for instance, questioned at least 15 persons about the overpass in Dallas and came up with nothing to back up the allegation that a gunman had fired from there.

While still maintaining an official "no comment" policy in connection with the series of sensational stories and statements coming almost daily out of New Orleans, government sources here privately continued to express compiete confidence in the Warren Commission findings.

Garrison, in the meantime, has made the first arrest in the case, Clay L. Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman. And, for the first time, the 6-foot-6-inch district attorney has made public official charges linking Oswald, Ferrie, Shaw and "other persons" in a plot to kill Kennedy.

In an affidavit filed for the granting of search warrant in connection with Shaw's apartment, Garrison's office said:

"Affiant has evidence that meetings were held in the apartment of David W. Ferrie at 3200 Louisiana Avenue Parkway and the people present were David W. Ferrie, Clay Shaw, alias Clay Bertrand, and Lee

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tory as a figment of his imagination.

Ramsey Clark, the new U.S. attorney general, told reporters

David Lewis, two of the original sources for Garrison's investigation, called this reporter from New Orleans and talked at great length about the case.

Both men once worked for the late W. Guy Banister, a private detective, and both said they saw anti-Castro Cubans in Banister's office with David Ferrie on many occasions.

Lewis flatly said he had seen Oswald there several times; Martin was less positive, indicating he might have, but was not sure. However, he promised to be able to divulge "hot leads" to hel pthe cause of what he called "sensational journalism."

Martin talked about Jack Ruby and Oswald, strippers and nightspots, tape-recordings, "spike-mikes," photographs, weapons, and, often, about his "good friend," Jim Garrison.

He claims, among other things, that Ferrie had mentioned Clay Shaw to him. He also talked, disparagingly, of government investigative agencies, the FBI, the CIA, and others.

Secret Service men who questioned him were "kind of country—you know, squares." FBI agents "twisted around what I said . . . because they think I'm a jerk and a bum and an alcoholic."

Martin also claims that "I haven't told them everything"—but that he has told Garrison.

After considerable verbal fencing, Martin was asked:

"Do you have any knowledge of any plot or any conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy?"

He answered:

"No sir, only circumstantial."

Lewis said he "may know several who were connected with the plot."

"A lot of strange stuff went on in that office," he said, referring to Banister's office, where he worked in 1961 and 1963. "But I didn't know anything about it."

Both men seemed to enjoy the attention they are receiving.

Lewis said he had just been interviewed by NBC television personnel, and said to be sure to watch him on Huntley-Brinkley.

Martin offered to work on a retainer basis for The Star and provide further "sensational" information.

They both must have been somewhat disappointed. Lewis was not on Huntley-Brinkley last night; The Star declined to retain Jack Martin.

Theory haw to Oswa

gated and cleared Shaw in the weeks following the assassination on Nov. 22, 1963.

"He was checked out and found clear?" Clark was asked after a hearing on his nomination to become Attorney General.

"That's right," Clark replied.

The FBI, however, neither investigated nor cleared anyone named Shaw. It did check briefly into allegations surrounding a "Clay Bertrand" and decided they were without substance.

The Attorney General's remarks consequently amounted to an acceptance of Garrison's charge that Clay Shaw and "Clay Bertrand" are one and the same. "It's the same guy," said one source in the Justice Department.

The FBI, it was understood, pursued some leads on "Bertrand," but abandoned them as fruitless before he could be located. The information came from Dean Adams Andrews Jr., now an assistant district attorney in Louisiana's Jefferson Parish. Andrews testified before the Warren Commission and yesterday was subpoenaed for questioning by Garrison.

Andrews testified that Oswald came to his law office several times in 1963 for help on his dishonorable discharge from the Marines, his citizenship status and that of his wife.

On the first visit, Andrews said, Oswald came in with three gay kids. They were Mexicanos . . . we saw them three or four times subsequently, that, not in the company of the gay kids. He (Oswald) had

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Andrews said he assumed Bertrand—"he's the one who calls (me) in behalf of gay kids normally"—had sent Oswald to him.

Shortly after the assassination, Andrews also testified that "Clay Bertrand" called him up and asked him to go to Dallas to defend Oswald. Andrews was under heavy sedation at the time for pneumonia, however, and the Warren Commission showed it was skeptical of his testimony.

The Commission said it could find no record of Oswald's visits or locate "the person who supposedly called Andrews on Nov. 23."

Andrews by his own account was feeling "squirrely" and said he called another New Orleans lawyer, Monk Zelden, since he was unable to go to Dallas himself.

Zelden was not called by the Warren Commission. But in a Dec. 2, 1963, report, the FBI confirmed that Zelden had talked to Andrews about representing Oswald. Zelden could not be reached for comment yesterday.

After Andrews' meeting today with Garrison, Zelden, who is representing him, said Bertrand was pointed out to Andrews once "at a certain place" in the French Quarter, but "over a period of time we have trouble remembering." Zelden said neither he nor Andrews personally knew Clay Bertrand, and that "we don't even know Mr. Shaw."

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WASHINGTON POST

Mart Aide In JFK De

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By Georg
Washington Pos

NEW ORLEANS, March 6

A weary-looking, gray-haired bookkeeper from the International Trade Mart was summoned for questioning today in District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

J. B. Dauenhauer, who once served as an assistant to Clay Shaw at the Trade Mart, was subpoenaed by Garrison's men as the American Civil Liberties Union of Louisiana accused the District Attorney of producing "a Roman circus."

Dauenhauer was the fifth witness subpoenaed in the investigation. He and his attorney, F. Irvin Dymond, left the District Attorney's courthouse suite after about an hour of questioning. Dymond told reporters that his client had cooperated to the utmost, but "unfortunately has not been able to shed light on anything actually material to the investigation."

Dymond said Dauenhauer had "nothing to do with any conspiracy, if any existed." The attorney also said he was unaware why his client had been subpoenaed rather than quietly invited to the courthouse.

The Civil Liberties Union, which has cited Garrison before, denounced him for what it calls "serious breaches of professional ethics" in his investigation of the President's death.

The District Attorney's shenanigans, A.C.L.U. said, show that "Mr. Garrison is either unaware of what is currently being demanded

Md. Author Happy Over JFK 'Script'

The scenario guiding New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in his investigation of President Kennedy's assassination can be glimpsed in any bookstore.

The investigation is Garrison's, but the script apparently started with Harold Weisberg, Maryland poultry farmer, former Senate investigator and author of "Whitewash," a paperback attack on the Warren report.

"It's sure following my book," Weisberg said delightedly yesterday of the District Attorney's conspiracy theory.

Before "Whitewash," Weisberg was perhaps best remembered for his "Geese for Peace" project to send a flock of geese abroad under the auspices of the Peace Corps. They wound up chewing weeds on banana plantations in the West Indies. Weisberg still bills it as "the first good publicity 'break'" for the Peace Corps.

Weisberg contends that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the real assassin that day in Dallas. So does Garrison.

Weisberg maintains that Oswald didn't kill Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit either. So does Garrison.

Called 'Fall Guy'

In a recent interview with a French journalist, the District Attorney labeled Oswald "a decoy, a fall guy and a victim." Weisberg says he said as much, more than a year ago.

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Probed by Garrison

Star 3 Mar 67

HAYNES JOHNSON
Star Staff Writer

pieces in the "New Or- Kennedy death plot" story ling into place today. n sources familiar with estigation, it now appears

ments coming almost daily out of New Orleans, government sources here privately continued to express complete confidence in the Warren Commission findings.

Garrison, in the meantime

Ruby and Oswald, strippers and nightspots, tape-recordings 'spike-mikes," photographs weapons, and, often, about his 'good friend," Jim Garrison

He claims, among other things, that Ferrie had mentioned Clay Shaw to him. He also talked, disparagingly, o government investigative agen

gated at. Heared Shaw in the weeks following the assassination on Nov. 22, 1963.

"He was checked out and found clear?" Clark was asked after a hearing on his nomination to become Attorney General.

That's right," Clark replied. he FBI, however, neither estigated nor cleared anynamed Shaw. It did check efly into allegations surnding a "Clay Bertrand" decided they were without stance.

he Attorney General's reks consequently amounted n acceptance of Garrison's ge that Clay Shaw and y Bertrand" are one and same. "It's the same guy," one source in the Justice artment.

e FBI, it was understood, ued some leads on "Berd," but abandoned them uitless before he could be ted. The information came m Dean Adams Andrews now an assistant district orney in Louisiana's Jefferson Parish. Andrews testified before the Warren Commission and yesterday was subpoenaed for questioning by Garrison.

He testified that Oswald came to his law office several times in 1963 for help on his "yellow discharge" from the Marines, his citizenship status and that of his wife.

On the first visit, Andrews said Oswald came in with "some gay kids. They were Mexicanos . . . we saw him three or four times subsequent to that, not in the company of the gay kids. He (Oswald) had this Mexicano with him. I assume he is a Mex because the Latins do not wear a butch haircut."

Andrews said he assumed Bertrand—"he's the one who calls (me) in behalf of gay kids normally"—had sent Oswald to him.

Shortly after the assassination, Andrews also testified that "Clay Bertrand" called him up and asked him to go to Dallas to defend Oswald. Andrews was under heavy sedation at the time for pneumonia, however, and the Warren Commission showed it was skeptical of his testimony.

The Commission said it could find no record of Oswald's visits or locate "the person who supposedly called Andrews on Nov. 23."

Andrews by his own account was feeling "squirrely" and said he called another New Orleans lawyer, Monk Zelden, since he was unable to go to Dallas himself.

Zelden was not called by the Warren Commission. But in a Dec. 2, 1963, report, the FBI confirmed that Zelden had talked to Andrews about representing Oswald. Zelden could not be reached for comment yesterday.

After Andrews' meeting today with Garrison, Zelden, who is representing him, said Bertrand was pointed out to Andrews once "at a certain place" in the French Quarter, but "over a period of time we have trouble remembering." Zelden said neither he nor Andrews personally knew Clay Bertrand, and that "we don't even know Mr. Shaw."

The search warrant for

United Press Internat

DEAN A. ANDREWS
. . . knew Oswa

Shaw's home indicated Garrison's men carte paraphernalia including whips, pieces of chair pieces of leather, one hood and cape, a shotgu case and Army cartridg

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Shaw insisted that "I know any Clay Bertran I have never in my lif said he knew "of" An but was not acquainte him personally. Sh scribed himself as "inca of plotting the death President he admired

Wash Post TM

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1967, Bell-McClure Syndic

WASHINGTON POST

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Md. Author Happy Over JFK 'Script'

The scenario guiding New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in his investigation of President Kennedy's assassination can be glimpsed in any bookstore.

The investigation is Garrison's, but the script apparently started with Harold Weisberg, Maryland poultry farmer, former Senate investigator and author of "Whitewash," a paperback attack on the Warren report.

"It's sure following my book," Weisberg said delightedly yesterday of the District Attorney's conspiracy theory.

Before "Whitewash," Weisberg was perhaps best remembered for his "Geese for Peace" project to send a flock of geese abroad under the auspices of the Peace Corps. They wound up chewing weeds on banana plantations in the West Indies. Weisberg still bills it as "the first good publicity 'break'" for the Peace Corps.

Weisberg contends that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the real assassin that day in Dallas. So does Garrison.

Weisberg maintains that Oswald didn't kill Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit either. So does Garrison.

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Ferrie, Oswald Link Reported in Louisiana

Evening Star 26 Feb 67

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison has been given information that Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie were picked up together by police in New Orleans in 1963, the States-Item reported today.

Before he was found dead last Wednesday, Ferrie had insisted he did not know Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as the man who killed President John F. Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas.

Ferrie, a former airlines pilot, has been called "one of the most important men in history" by Garrison, who launched his own investigation of the assassination last October and now claims to have "solved" it.

Garrison's investigators, the newspaper said, were told by a New Orleans law officer that he was making a routine check near Lake Pontchartrain early one morning in the fall of 1963 when he found two men sitting in a parked car.

One of the men identified himself as Oswald, the officer said.

The officer was not clear about how the other man identified himself, but he has since positively identified Ferrie as the man he saw in the car, the paper said.

Not Arrested

The officer took the pair to headquarters, the newspaper said, where his superior declined to arrest them on the grounds there was insufficient evidence they were guilty of any wrongdoing.

After the Kennedy assassination, the officer said, he recognized Oswald's face and name from pictures. He said he took no action because it was widely known that Oswald had lived in New Orleans.

Last week, when Ferrie's name was prominently linked to the Garrison probe, the officer gave the district attorney his information, the States-Item said.

Federal investigators are known to have found no evidence linking Ferrie with Oswald or any conspiracy to kill Kennedy.

A typewritten note found in Ferrie's apartment after his death contained a bitter indictment of law enforcement officers, courts and American justice in general.

The first paragraph of the note, released on the day Ferrie died, referred to death as a "sweet prospect." Garrison maintains that Ferrie committed suicide, although Coroner Nicholas Chetta has ruled death resulted from natural causes—a ruptured artery in the brain.

Tests revealed that the note was typed on a typewriter found in Ferrie's cluttered apartment.

Never Convicted

It contains numerous references to the writer's irritation at police methods.

Ferrie apparently had never been convicted of any crime. He lost his job as an airline pilot in 1961 after being arrested on a morals charge in suburban Jefferson Parish (county), but the case never went to trial. No charges were known to be pending against him at the time of his death.

Ferrie was interrogated by both local and federal authorities after the assassination. He had left for Texas on the day of the slaying and said later he and two friends visited Houston and Galveston before returning to Louisiana.

New Orleans Mart Ex-Director Booked in Probe of Kennedy Slaying

Wash Post 2 Mar 67

of camera lights. District attorney's men flanked him on both sides.

District Judge Thomas M. Brahney set bond at $10,000, which was posted. Brahney said he felt that Garrison's recommendation of $25,000 bond was excessive.

Shaw was booked—but not formally charged. In Louisiana, a charge is not formal until it has been accepted by a district attorney.

Garrison also gave no immediate indication of what connection he thought Shaw had with the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination of Kennedy in Dallas. Shaw is not mentioned in any of the 29 volumes of the Warren Commission report on the assassination.

The Warren Commission said Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, shot and killed President Kennedy and wounded Texas Gov. John B. Connally. Oswald had lived in New Orleans before moving to Dallas, where the assassination occurred.

Shaw and James R. Lewallen, 38, a quality control inspector for the Boeing Co. at a Saturn rocket plant in New Orleans, were the first two men subpoenaed in the probe.

Lewallen left the District Attorney's office after lengthy questioning earlier today.

Shaw was questioned for more than four and one half hours. At 6:30 p.m. EST, aides in Garrison's office handed the statement to newsmen. It said:

"The first arrest has been made in the investigation of the New Orleans District Attorney's office into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"Arrested this evening in the District Attorney's office was Clay Shaw, 54, of 1313 Daphine st., New Orleans, La.

"Mr. Shaw will be charged with participation in a conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy.

"It should be pointed out, however, that the nature of this case is not conducive to an immediate succession of arrests at this time. However, other arrests will be made at a later date."

A fellow resident of the French Quarter, where Shaw lived in a remodeled carriage house, described the businessman as a quiet, interesting, intelligent person." 54 yrs

During World War II, Shaw served as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. C. O. Thrasher in England. He was decorated by both the Belgian and French governments and was discharged in 1946 with the rank of major.

He was managing director of the International Trade Mart here for 18 years until his retirement in 1965.

Before today's arrest, newly nominated Attorney General Ramsey Clark pointedly invited Garrison to turn over to Federal authorities any new evidence he has on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Clark told newsmen yesterday that he was very doubtful that Garrison had unearthed anything really new.

New Kennedy Investigation Is Examined

Sun Star 26 Feb 67

By HAYNES JOHNSON
Star Staff Writer

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NEW ORLEANS—Off Lafayette Square, across the street from the magnolia trees, the azalea bushes, the statue of Benjamin Franklin, and the newspaper plant of the Times-Picayune and States-Item, are two vacant offices which now carry "For Rent" signs.

One office, on the Camp Street side, once housed Cuban exiles involved in anti-Castro activities after the Bay of Pigs invasion; the other, on the Lafayette Street side, was the headquarters for Guy Banister Associates, Inc., a private detective agency.

In the days before and after the Bay of Pigs in April, 1961, the Cubans met often in Banister's office. And there, two people are reliably reported to have informed Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, Lee Harvey Oswald was seen with the Cubans and the group around Banister.

3 in Group Named

That group included three of the persons whose names have surfaced since Garrison's investigation of President John F. Kennedy's assassination became public a week ago Friday. They are: Jack S. Martin, David Lewis, and David William Ferrie.

Martin and Lewis were employed by Banister's firm, Martin as an investigator and Lewis as a messenger and office man. Ferrie, who died last week, had been working closely with Banister in anti-Castro activities and also had retained Banister's firm to help him in a morals case with which he had been charged.

One of the Cubans who used to go to Banister's office told this reporter, in the course of a seven-hour conversation ending early yesterday morning, that Garrison had questioned him a number of times in the past month. Garrison told him, the Cuban said, that witnesses have stated they saw him there with Oswald and the others.

The Cuban flatly denies it, and says he has offered to take a lie detector test and truth serum if necessary to substantiate his position. He has not been asked to take such tests, he says.

Met Oswald in 1963

That same Cuban, who wants to remain anonymous, in fact did meet Oswald at Oswald's apartment on Magazine Street in August 1963. He had gone there in an attempt to learn about Oswald's pro-Castro dealings in New Orleans and about Oswald's supposed Fair Play for Cuba Committee organization in the area.

They talked for about half an hour, and Oswald gave him some literature as they left, he said. Then the Cuban promptly reported his contact with Oswald to the New Orleans Police Department.

After President Kennedy's assassination on Nov. 22, 1963, the Cuban repeated his account of meeting with Oswald to the

Continued on Page A-11, Col. 1

Murky, Improbable World of Ferr

Post 26 Feb 67

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25 Some six years ago, on Aug. 30, 1961, two young men in a Plymouth convertible were braced by police in a residential neighborhood near the New Orleans lake front. In the car, officers reported, were found a fully loaded .38 caliber Smith and Wesson pistol and a makeup kit with human hair, sealing gum and scissors. Both belonged to one David W. Ferrie. One of the young men in the car said they were waiting for him.

The police were, apparently, skeptical. The neighborhood had been plagued with burglaries. The two young men led the officers to a neighborhood home occupied by Sergio Arcacha Smith, local head of a Cuban liberation group. Arcacha's wife said Ferrie had been there earlier.

The connection between Ferrie and members of a Cuban exile group, appears to be a key link in the controversial investigation District Attorney Jim Garrison is conducting into the assassination of President Kennedy.

Nothing has surfaced connecting Ferrie or anyone else on Garrison's list to the assassination. Garrison has yet to disclose a shred of evidence. But he flamboyantly claims to have "solved" the assassination and, an investigation by Newsweek and The Washington Post found, he is looking for Sergio Arcacha Smith for questioning.

It is a strange, murky, improbable world that the district attorney's office is reconstructing. The prosecutor has even stated that he does not believe Lee Harvey Oswald killed anyone in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. Instead he is concentrating on Cubans.

So far the only signs of where all this may be leading Jim Garrison lie in the tangled life of David William Ferrie—who died last week of what the police and the coroner have said were natural causes. Characteristically, Garrison disagrees, insisting it was a suicide.

With his bizarre red wig and painted eyebrows, Ferrie who once studied to become a Catholic priest but was considered too unstable and arbitrary, played many roles—pilot, philosopher, private detective, medical expert, building inspector, high school teacher, and confidante and molder of young men. Another was Cuban freedom fighter.

Born in Cleveland 49 years ago, Ferrie insisted he had never been to Cuba, but that didn't keep him from talking about it. In July, 1961, for example, he spoke to the New Orleans chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars on "Cuba—April, 1961, Present and Future" but he was cut off by a chapter official who found the remarks offensive.

Just what Ferrie said is unclear, but one man present is reported to have said Ferrie complained sharply about "the President of the United States and the Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces," apparently for the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion. Ferrie, it was also recalled, had brought with him a 17-year-old Latin American boy as a show of part of the work he had been doing for "Cuban liberation."

At one point, Ferrie was also alleged to have been "working out of" the New Orleans office of the Frente Revolucinario Democratico headed locally by Arcacha who, Newsweek news reporter Philip D. Carter found, moved from New Orleans well before the assassination and wound up in Dallas.

In the police investigation of the Aug. 30 incident revolving around Sergio Arcacha Smith's home here, the New Orleans intelligence division reported, several months later, that "apparently this group (the Cuban Revolutionary Democratic Front) was legitimate in nature and presumably had the unofficial sanction of the CIA although this could not be determined locally.

Sergio Arcacha Smith, it was also reported, had been removed as New Orleans head of the group.

Ferrie's continued interest in the group, if any, remains unknown. Several hours after President Kennedy's assassination, Ferrie and two youths —Alvin Roland Beaubuoes and Patrick L. Martens—left for a weekend drive to Texas that brought them first to Houston on Nov. 23 at 4:30 a.m. (One "Layton Martens" had been at Arcacha's apartment when police rapped on the door back in 1961; he had furnished them then with identification saying he was second in command here of the Cuban group headed by Arcacha.)

Ferrie and the two youths subsequently drove to Galveston and made their way back to New Orleans by way of Alexandria, La., on Nov. 24.

Ferrie found his rooms had been searched—a mounmental job if they were as cluttered then as they were at his death —and found the district attorney's office was looking for him.

They had been alerted by Jack S. Martin, now 53, one time private detective, newsman, deputy sheriff "and what have you," according to Mrs. Martin. Martin was also a bishop of an obscure and dissident Catholic sect who once ordained Ferrie into the order.

Martin gave authorities a batch of rumors about Ferrie, including allegations that Ferrie may have once taught Oswald how to shoot, that he may have hypnotized Oswald, and that he may have been the pilot of a rumored "getaway plane."

"You would have to meet Jack Martin repetitively, to appreciate him," Ferrie said wryly in an interview shortly before he died. He said Martin — now "somewhere in Mexico," according to his wife—delighted in stirring up trouble. Mrs. Martin said her husband has "a violent temper" and often "drinks heavily."

Of Ferrie, an FBI agent told Newsweek's Hugh Aynesworth in Dallas several months ago, "We picked him clean. You won't find anything there."

Nonetheless when District Attorney Garrison launched his investigation last November, his men called in David Ferrie once more. "They used the names Martin gave them," Ferrie charged in the interview. He also asserted that he had been trying to see Garrison directly for months for a face-to-face talk about what the District Attorney wanted.

That Garrison's theories revolve around Cubans was clear from an interview with private detective William Gurvich, one of Garrison's chief aides in the investigating. He referred several times to the testimony before the Warren Commission about a "powerful" Cuban which conflicted with the preponderance of testimony pointing to Oswald.

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Garrison Calls Ex-Aide of Trade Mart for Quizzing

Even Star 1 Mar 67

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Lewallen's lawyer, George Piazza 2nd, told reporters that Lewallen, a pilot and David William Ferrie roomed together several years ago.

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Improbable World of Ferrie

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Not even Carlos Bringuier, a firm believer in a conspiracy theory of the assassination, seems to think that Garrison's quest for Arcacha will be any more fruitful. A Cuban exile leader here and a firm believer that Fidel Castro was behind the assassination, Bringuier called Arcacha his "foe because of an obscure falling out they had. But, he said, "I'm completely sure that had nothing to do with the thing."

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Secrecy Clouds Assassination Evidence Claim

Even Star, 20 Feb 67

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — A district attorney is keeping secret the details of an investigation he says he is making of the Kennedy assassination. He says federal intervention might only slow him down.

Jim Garrison, betting his investigators can prove a conspiracy in New Orleans led to the death of President John F. Kennedy, spurned a suggestion he give his facts to the U.S. attorney general who could pass them on to President Johnson.

"I am running this investigation, not the President, not the attorney general," said Garrison.

"I'm in charge of the operation and we've made a lot of progress working this way. So I don't propose to make any changes that might result in a slowdown and make us less effective."

FBI Has No Comment

Asked what the Federal Bureau of Investigation is doing about Garrison's probe, an FBI spokesman said, "the only thing I can say regarding any questions about that is, 'no comment.'"

Garrison, 44, has been consistently controversial in his two terms as district attorney.

After New Orleans newspapers broke the story of his investigation on Friday, Garrison said "irresponsible release of so many details" would delay the arrests he said would be forthcoming.

The release of a few details and names, he said, "has now created a problem for us in finding witnesses and getting cooperation from other witnesses and in at least one case has endangered the life of a witness — a possible witness — so that whatever timetable we might have had before is somewhat extended now."

What Does He Know?

Just what does he know at this point?

"Well, I can't sum it up in terms of individuals or what might turn out to be evidence. I can say that we have been investigating the role of the city of New Orleans in the assassination of President Kennedy, and we have made some progress — I think substantial progress. At least we were making progress until the newspapers revealed a number of details."

The district attorney refused to go into the question of whether only Lee Harvey Oswald was involved in the assassination of Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

"I'd rather not comment on that," Garrison said.

"I will say this, that from our inquiry into the matter, there is no question at all that other individuals were involved in the initial planning in the New Orleans area which culminated in the death of President Kennedy."

(United Press International quoted David Lewis, a former private detective, as saying five persons now in New Orleans were involved with Oswald and he knows their identities.

Walts Garrison Okay

Lewis, a bus station express handler who worked as a private investigator here in the months before the assassination, said he has the names of the five but would not disclose them until permitted to do so by Garrison.)

In Miami, a Cuban exile, Bernard Torres, 32, who helped the Secret Service guard President Kennedy in Miami four days before the assassination, said Garrison had engaged him to look into the background of some Cubans reported to have been with Oswald shortly before the shooting in Dallas.

Torres said he believes the Warren Commission — which said its exhaustive investigation showed there was no credible evidence that anyone else was implicated — will be proved incomplete.

Torres said he had seen photographs of Oswald with some Cubans reportedly taken in New Orleans shortly before the assassination.

Torres said he had made several trips between Miami and New Orleans in connection with the Garrison investigation and would leave today for New Orleans.

He declined to discuss a report that Oswald had visited Miami to talk with Cubans.

Took Part in Invasion

Nor would he talk about reports that some exiles, angry at Kennedy's failure to take action which might have saved the unsuccessful 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion, were talking about killing the President.

Torres was a member of the invasion brigade. He now is military coordinator of its veterans organization, called Brigade 2506.

In San Diego, Melvin Belli, an attorney, said Oswald and Jack Ruby, the man who slew Oswald after Kennedy's death, were in New Orleans at the same time but it was just a coincidence.

Belli, who defended Ruby in his trial for the slaying of Oswald, said he does not believe there was any plot to kill Kennedy.

He added that he knew Ruby had activity in New Orleans and with Cuba, but he was just trying to ingratiate himself with a wealthy Mafia type who was involved in Las Vegas gambling activities."

This was typical of Ruby's efforts to be identified with the wealthy and powerful, Belli said.

ref: FERRIE 201 BOOKS
" Jack MARTIN 201 BICOBAK

Ruby, Oswald Slayer, Dies of Blood

(Wash Post 4 Jan 67)

Succumbs In His Sleep At Hospital

Slayer of Oswald Insisted to the End There Was No Plot

4 Jan 67

By Richard Harwood
Washington Post Staff Writer

Jack Ruby, the most celebrated executioner of the decade, died of a massive blood clot yesterday at the Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas.

He was, in his own troubled mind, "just a nobody from the ghettoes of Chicago" until Nov. 24, 1963. On that day, before a television audience of tens of millions, he murdered Lee Harvey Oswald who had 48 hours earlier, the Warren Commission later concluded assassinated President John F. Kennedy in the streets of Dallas.

By his bizarre act, Ruby secured for himself a dubious place in American history and made more credible the unproved hypothesis that the President's murder was the product of a conspiracy.

Dies While Asleep

Ruby's death at 10:30 a.m. yesterday was more serene than the 55 years of his life. He was asleep when his stopped breathing in the same hospital in which both Oswald and President Kennedy died.

The cancer that riddled his body was discovered Dec. 9. When he was taken to the hospital from the Dallas County Jail. He was so ravaged by the disease that he looked, one of his lawyers said, like a man of 80 years." Doctors said they doubted they could have saved Ruby from cancer even if the blood clot had not occurred.

In his last weeks he was incoherent much of the time and was tortured, his brother Earl reported, by the delusion that millions of American Jews were being executed in retaliation for his impulsive act of violence against Oswald.

'Hear Them Screaming'

He was told by his brother, "That is not true, Jack. It is not true."

"Don't tell me! Don't tell me!" the stricken man replied. "I hear them screaming from the basement every night."

He had heard screams all his life and they were not all imaginary. As a child in Chicago, his home was a place of violence and abuse, presided over by a drunken father who had deserted from the Czarist army in Russia in 1898, and an illiterate, mentally disturbed mother.

His whole childhood had a nightmarish quality. He grew up in a dilapidated Jewish-Italian neighborhood, where little boys became street-fighters to survive.

His sister, Eva, called him "Sparky" because of his quick temper and his brawling habits. By the time he was 10, said his brother Earl, "he was always getting into fights and winnin' em." His father, in those years, drank heavily worked rarely, and not infrequently assaulted his wife with his fists. She was later confined to a mental institution.

When Ruby was 12, welfare authorities placed him in a foster home, although he later rejoined his parents and got an eighth grade education before he quit school.

Thereafter he lived by his wits on the streets, as a peddler, a ticket scalper and odd-jobs boy. During the Depression he sold newspapers in San Francisco, and later returned to Chicago as an organizer for the Junkyard Workers Union.

Ruby was drafted in 1941 at the age of 30, was trained as an aircraft mechanic, but never left the United States. After he was mustered out, his sister Eva invited him to come to Dallas as her partner in the nightclub business. They opened two striptease joints, one of them, "The Carousel," which Ruby managed until his rendezvous with Lee Harvey Oswald in the basement of the Dallas police station more than three years ago.

As the entrepreneur in a seedy, after-hours club, Ruby tried for a place in the sun. He changed his name from Rubenstein to Ruby, ingratiated himself with policemen and newspaper reporters and became protective, in his own fashion, of the girls who worked in his club.

On at least 15 occasions, he beat up people who offended him and customers who got out of line. Once, the Warren Commission discovered, he pistol-whipped a man severely. On another occasion, he threw a customer down the stairs at his club.

For all that, he desperately wished to "be liked," to have "class" and distinction, to prove something to himself and to the world. That, in any case, is how his family, his friends, and his lawyers explained him. His murder of Oswald, he declared, was intended as much as anything to "show the world that Jews have guts."

He also said at the time that he had great admiration for Kennedy and deep sympathy for his widow and children.

Whatever his motives, he made his history on Nov. 24, 1963. A little before 11 a.m. he went to a telegraph office near the Dallas police headquarters to send $25 to a stripteaser down on her luck in Fort Worth.

From there he walked to the basement of the city jail, where a large crowd of reporters and policemen were assembled to witness Oswald's transfer to another jail.

Ruby slipped through the crowd and faced Oswald from a distance of only a few feet as he came through an office doorway.

Ruby darted forward and fired one shot into Oswald's stomach from a .38 caliber Colt revolver. The time was 12:20 p.m. Within less than two hours Oswald was dead and Ruby was in a jail cell.

In the aftermath of that incredible moment, Ruby was convicted of murder in 1964 and was sentenced to death in the electric chair. But last October his conviction was overturned and a second trial was scheduled for February of this year in Wichita Falls, Texas.

In the days before his death, Ruby insisted as he had insisted since Nov. 24, 1963, that he was not part of any conspiracy, that Oswald was a total stranger, and that he acted out of motives he himself could not explain.

The Warren Commission agreed with Ruby's story. But that was not the unanimous reaction. Profound doubts arose and the belief that Ruby and Oswald were joined in a conspiracy gained wide currency, especially overseas.

In his statement to the Warren Commission, Ruby said, "All I did was walk down there, down to the bottom of the ramp (below the police station) and that's when the incident happened—at the bottom of the ramp. . . . It happened in such a blur that . . . before I knew it I was on the ground. The officers had me on the ground. . . . I can't recall what happened from the time I came to the bottom of the ramp until the police officers had me on the ground."

Elmer Gertz, one of Ruby's unpaid lawyers, said he was satisfied that this was a faithful account of what happened. "When he shot Oswald," said Gertz in Chicago yesterday, "he was in a blackout. He knew he shot Oswald, but he had no real memory of the experience."

One of Ruby's last requests was to be given a new lie detector test to prove his story. But it was denied. Instead, Ruby made a tape recording in which, according to his brother, he said: "I'm not hiding anything. I'm not protecting anybody. There is nothing to hide, no one to protect. Believe me." As for Oswald, he "had never known him or seem him before."

At the hospital yesterday, Dr. Earl Rose, the Dallas County health examiner, said the blood clot that took Ruby's life was in his lungs, and may have been brought on by his cancerous condition.

"Cancer robs the body of energy and vitality," he said. "This led him to be bedridden. Tumors themselves may predispose to cloth. He developed a blood clot in the leg . . . This breaks loose and travels and causes death."

Dr. Rose and Dr. Eugene Frankel, who treated Ruby at the hospital, said his cancer was so widespread it probably could not have been stopped, even if there had not been a clot.

"The autopsy findings showed extensive tumor involvement of both lungs and the regional lymph nodes," said Dr. Rose. "The tumor had traveled to his liver."

Dr. Frankel said, "Yesterday he was quite the evening t increase in s breath, bringin tion of a condi received oxyge

"This morni had his bath a jovial and c ordered eggs f had a seizure t tween 9:10 and and was not r that."

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See RUBY, A3, Col. 1

Belli Calls R Ultimate Sh

Special to The

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2d-Assassin Cited, New

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swald Slayer Dies of Blood Clot

Post 4 Jan 67

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"The autopsy findings showed extensive tumor involvement of both lungs and the regional lymph nodes," said Dr. Rose. "The tumor had traveled to his liver."

Dr. Frankel said, "Yesterday he was quite comfortable. In the evening there was some increase in shortness of breath, bringing up the question of a condition change. He received oxygen.

"This morning, he awoke, had his bath and seemed very jovial and comfortable. He ordered eggs for breakfast. He had a seizure this morning between 9:10 and 9:12 a.m. (CST) and was not responsive after that."

Since Dec. 9, Ruby had lost 20 pounds, the doctors said.

When he died, 20 persons, including members of his family, were at his bedside.

He will be buried in Chicago.

Belli Calls Ruby's Death Ultimate Shame of Dallas

Special to The Washington Post

PARIS, Jan. 3—Melvin Belli who defended Jack Ruby at his murder trial called Ruby's death "the ultimate shame of Dallas."

"That poor little son of a bitch," Belli said. "Those goddam Texans. They never gave him a chance."

Belli is vacationing in Europe.

The flashy 59-year-old lawyer said:

"It was bad enough the way they tried him. It was worse the way they let him die." Dallas brags about its hospitals and its great medical treatment. And there the world's most famous prisoner, under a 24-hour suicide watch, was dying of cancer.

"And they didn't do anything, they didn't even examine him until it was too late. The incompetency is incredible."

2d-Assassin Theory Cited, New Probe Urged

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP) The Saturday Evening Post published today a copyright article by Richard J. Whalen concluding that there is circumstantial evidence to support the theory of a second assassin in the shooting of President Kennedy.

In a companion editorial, the Post called for a meticulous reexamination of the disputed findings" of the Warren Report.

DALLAS, Nov. 25 (UPI)—Marina Oswald, widow of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, is a welcome guest in the home of Ruth Paine any time she wants to return, Mrs. Paine said today.

She had lived there in suburban Irving, Tex., with her two children until put in Federal custody after Friday's assassination.

Marina's husband was slain in the basement of the Dallas police building yesterday by night club operator Jack Ruby.

Marina Nicholaevna Oswald and her two infant children have made their home with Mrs. Paine intermittently since April. Oswald, accused of murdering President Kennedy, visited them on weekends at Mrs. Paine's home.

Oswald would help with the feeding of his oldest child, June, 22 months, Mrs. Paine said, but for the most part he preferred to read newspapers and watch television programs.

She was high in praise of Mrs. Oswald, a Russian pharmacist who married Oswald during his stay in the Soviet Union nearly five years ago. "She's a very good mother, a thoughtful person," Mrs. Paine said.

Mrs. Paine said her open invitation to the 22-year-old widow produced no unpleasantness among her suburban neighbors.

Oswald, Lee H.

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IRVING, Tex. Nov. 27—The living room had just been cleared of the clutter made by very young children—the toys and the tumbled blocks. On the sofa there was still a mound of freshly laundered diapers.

It was in this suburban Dallas home that Lee Harvey Oswald came in the final weekends of his life to play with his infant daughter, to watch football on television and—more rarely—to expound his political beliefs.

"At first I found it difficult to believe that Lee assassinated the President. The act was irrational and he didn't seem violent," said Michael Paine, a 35-year-old engineer. Paine and his wife, Ruth, extended to Oswald and his young Russian wife the only friendship they knew in Dallas. "Now," he continued, "the evidence seems conclusive to me."

Calls Actions Characteristic

Paine munched at his half eaten apple and then went on.

"After the assassination there were reports that the killer took his time and aimed his rifle deliberately. That would be characteristic of Lee Oswald.

"He was nimble and assured. He had little respect for people. He thought of them as pawns locked into a system."

Paine, a quietly articulate man of 35, is a Unitarian. His wife is a Quaker. Both are college-educated and originally

Oswald, Lee H.

126

Oswald, Lee H.

ST, 3 May 64

ARINA OSWALD—THE FACTS. Ever
nce President Kennedy's assassina-
ion, Marina Oswald, 23-year-old
idow of the alleged assassin, has
een "back-page" news in the Russian
ress. In Soviet Russia, all impor-
nt foreign news appears on the
ck pages. Rarely, however, has
y woman received the constant news
eatment accorded Marina Prusakova
wald. She's been back page for
x consecutive months.

The basic reason, of course, is
at Marina is Lee Oswald's widow
d was born in Leningrad in 1941.
other reason is that U.S. journal-
ts, politicians and rabble rousers
know nothing of Lee Oswald's
tivities inside Soviet Russia
ve conjured up a myriad of fantas-
c stories which they've attempted
palm off on the American public
as truth. Most common of these is that Lee Oswald was a Russian secret agent trained by his wife's uncle, supposedly a big shot in the Soviet secret service. The Russians point to these stories as examples of "the dishonest capitalist press."

Marina Nicolaevna Prusakova Oswald, born in Leningrad during World War II, spent most of her life in that city, where she was graduated from a pharmacy training school. Her father, Nikolai, was killed during the war when she was only 2; she has no memories of him. Several years later her mother married Alexander Medvedyev. But in 1957 her mother died, and Marina, then 16, moved away and found quarters for herself.

Because she had an uncle on her mother's side, Ilya Prusakov, in Minsk, she made inquiries concerning a job there. She was offered a position as a chemist in the Third Clinical Hospital in Minsk and thus left Leningrad. In Minsk Marina lived with her uncle Ilya, who is still a bookkeeper there. In Minsk, too, she met Lee Harvey Oswald and married him. When her stepfather heard of Marina's marriage to Oswald, he immediately disowned her declaring, "We now have nothing in common."

But Medvedyev, who used to subscribe to the two local Leningrad newspapers, now queues up in front of the newsstand each afternoon and waits for the Moscow papers to come in. He buys a copy of every publication which carries news of his stepdaughter and her two little daughters, who, like their mother, will grow up never having known their father.

35

married Kenneth Jess PORTER in '65

MARINA OSWALD PORTER
widow of presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, sued the U.S. Government for $300,000 as compensation for the Government's seizure of his personal effects.

Oct 67

Even Star 7 Apr 1958

Aides for Exhibit In Russia Picked

The United States Information Agency will send five Washingtonians and two Virginians as technician-demonstrators for the "Plastics—USA" exhibit this summer in the Soviet Union.

The plastics exhibit will open May 22 in Kiev, will be in Moscow in July and in Tbilisi, in parts of August and September. Russia will hold exhibitions of children's books in Cleveland, New York and Denver.

The 15 technician-demonstrators chosen from seven States and the District include these from Washington and Virginia:

Tatiana Akhonin of 5022 Sherrier place N.W., Donald Thomas French of 1733 Hobart street N.W., Robert Charles Geryk of 3144 Seventeenth street N.W., George Humphrey of 2100 S street N.W., Robert S. Magruder of 210 Fifth street N.E., Nicholas Mihalloff-Shelly of 10 Providence terrace, McLean, and A. Louis Sheitelman of Springdale Farm, Clinton.

Plastics — U.S.A. (1) — over

Tatiana Akhonin — she and friend and Humphrey were all with Amer. Natl in 1959. See Akhonin

Oswald Autopsy Finds Brain Was Undan..ged

"Even Star" 30 Nov 63

DALLAS, Nov. 30 (AP).—The county medical examiner says there was nothing physically wrong with Lee Harvey Oswald's brain.

This was part of an autopsy report yesterday by Dr. Earl F. Rose on the physical condition of the 24-year-old man accused of assassinating President Kennedy. Oswald later was shot to death by Jack Ruby, 52, Dallas strip joint owner.

The mention of lack of brain damage obviously was to spike any belief Oswald had some physical affliction that would have caused him to act insanely.

The FBI was checking out several leads to determine whether Oswald practiced firing the rifle authorities believe he used to kill the President, the Dallas Times Herald said. The FBI would not comment.

Oswald had been out of the Marine Corps for four years. Presumably his skill with a rifle could have been rusty.

It was revealed in San Antonio yesterday that Oswald has a half-brother, Sergt. John E. Pic, a laboratory technician at Air Force Wilford Hall Hospital in San Antonio, Tex.

Sergt. Pic, speaking through Air Force spokesmen, said he had seen his half-brother only once in 11 years. Sergt. Pic's father and mother were divorced, the Air Force said, and Sergt. Pic does not know whether his father is alive. Neither does he know where his father and mother were married and divorced.

An Air Force spokesman said Sergt. Pic immediately went to his superior officers and told them of the family ties when he knew of Oswald's arrest.

$65,000 for Tippits

"A veteran of 14 years of honorable service, Sergt. Pic is highly regarded by his fellow airmen and superior officers," said the military spokesman. "This regard is reflected in his official records where his efficiency reports place him in the upper portion of his rank."

Meanwhile, police, accepting contributions for the family of Patrolman J. D. Tippit, were far behind in counting the money. Counted so far was at least $65,000 in money or pledges.

Patrolman Tippit was shot down seeking to question a suspect in President Kennedy's assassination. Oswald was charged with the officer's murder.

Also being sent to police headquarters were contributions for Mrs. Oswald, Russian-born wife of the accused slayer. Lt. Verne K. Hipskind said this amounted to less than $50, although a mass of mail remains unopened.

* * * *

Priscilla Johnson has written an article on Lee Harvey Oswald for Harper's, and is in Cambridge completing her book .... Miss Johnson interviewed Oswald in Moscow, and also worked for the then Sen. Kennedy — thereby making her the only person who knew both the late President and his alleged assassin. [illegible] After a 10-year

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Warren Doubtful Of Lane Testimony On Assassination

N.Y. Times, 4 Jul 64

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Chief Justice Earl Warren has told Mark Lane that the Presidential commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy has "every reason to doubt the truthfulness" of some of Mr. Lane's testimony.

The commission questioned Mr. Lane in an open session yesterday. The New York lawyer has been making lecture tours abroad and in the United States on the theme that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the assassin.

In testimony he gave March 4, Mr. Lane said he had had an interview with Helen Markham of Dallas, a witness to the murder of J. D. Tippitt, the Dallas policeman who stopped Oswald less than an hour after the assassination.

The commission asked Mr. Lane yesterday if he had a tape recording of his talk with Mrs. Markham. Mr. Lane said he did but refused to say who had made it or when it had been made. He also refused to turn it over to the commission.

The questioning revealed that Mrs. Markham had told the commission she had never talked to Mr. Lane. In obvious annoyance, Mr. Warren told the lawyer:

"Until you give us the corroboration that you say you have, we have every reason to doubt the truthfulness of what you have told us."

On his earlier appearance, Mr. Lane said he was representing, without pay, Mrs. Margaret Oswald, mother of the alleged assassin. Mr. Lane said he could not turn over the purported recording because of his "attorney-client relationship" with Mrs. Oswald.

Mr. Warren asked, "What is the present attorney-client relationship that would prevent you from telling about the recording?"

Mr. Lane acknowledged he had no present relationship but he had conducted the interview in furtherance of his original relationship. He said Mrs. Oswald had asked him not to tell the commission anything about the tape recording because she was working on her own investigation.

Mr. Lane also refused to give the name of an informant who, he said, told him about a meeting of Jack Ruby and others at the Carousel Club in Dallas. Ruby, convicted of slaying Oswald in a Dallas police station, owned the Carousel Club.

* * * *

Star Oswald Daughters Hunt Eggs

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—Lee Harvey Oswald's d
June, 3, and Rachael, 2, had their first Easter
yesterday at the Church of God of Prophecy.

The little girls gathered eggs with children from
member congregation, according to the Houst
Marina Oswald, 23-year-old widow of the accused
of President John F. Kennedy, went to Houston
holiday with the daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. F. M
church's pastor.

The pastor's daughter, Mrs. Cora Lee Smi
neighbor and close friend of Mrs. Oswald in th
suburb of Richardson. Mrs. Smith and the Oswalds
home yesterday afternoon.

* * * *

ladimir Dmitriyevich; PO Box 34;
Syracuse, New York, 13211.
tonovna); Minsk, (IIb).
/St. Vavilova, 47, apt.

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frame for photographs; indicates
Soviet fashion magazines show no
he addressee had sent). Writer a
ssee's letter; discusses the coat
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ly; gives her prescription, not
es because she lost hers. Writer
d An(to)n Petrovich.

65JO1BU CJKV To: VASILIEVA, Nina
29 Aug 65 W/L
Russian/English
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Fr: *KONIGSFORD, N(ataliya) A(leksandrovna)/"Natasha"; Palo Alto, Calif.
/1220 Col(l)ege/

). /Valynskiy Pereulok, 4,
apt. 49/

Typewritten. Writer/(1965 expatriate Soviet wife of US IBM employee William KONIGSFORD/ former VYUNOVA) tells addressee "Ninck" she forgot to enclose (apparently in her previous letter to addressee) newspaper clipping, in English, on the court recommendation that Marina Oswald PORTER, widow of President Kennedy's assassin, seek reconciliation with her estranged husband Kenneth PORTER — this news item, in English, appears herein along with a brief comment on Floredora/Floradora Street in Fresno, Calif. Writer, in Russian, states they are sending addressee a blouse by letter post, not package post; suggests addressee may have to pay a 1.00- or 1.50-ruble duty on it; requests addressee to notify them the amount she will pay; writer and (husband) "Bill" will determine which cheaper — prefer letter post. Writer says "Bill" has (u/i) books to mail to addressee. (Of interest to note correspondents' seeming interest in the OSWALDs.)

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On his earlier appearance, Mr. Lane said he was representing, without pay, Mrs. Margaret Oswald, mother of the alleged assassin. Mr. Lane said he could not turn over the purported recording because of his "attorney-client relationship" with Mrs. Oswald.

Mr. Warren asked, "What is the present attorney-client relationship that would prevent you from telling about the recording?"

Mr. Lane acknowledged he had no present relationship but he had conducted the interview in furtherance of his original relationship. He said Mrs. Oswald had asked him not to tell the commission anything about the tape recording because she was working on her own investigation.

Mr. Lane also refused to give the name of an informant who, he said, told him about a meeting of Jack Ruby and others at the Carousel Club in Dallas. Ruby, convicted of slaying Oswald in a Dallas police station, owned the Carousel Club.

* * * *

Star Apr 65

Oswald Daughters Hunt Eggs

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—Lee Harvey Oswald's daughters, June, 3, and Rachael, 2, had their first Easter egg hunt yesterday at the Church of God of Prophecy.

The little girls gathered eggs with children from the 137-member congregation, according to the Houston Post. Marina Oswald, 23-year-old widow of the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, went to Houston for the holiday with the daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. F. Mathis, the church's pastor.

The pastor's daughter, Mrs. Cora Lee Smith, is a neighbor and close friend of Mrs. Oswald in the Dallas suburb of Richardson. Mrs. Smith and the Oswalds returned home yesterday afternoon.

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Syracuse, New York, 13201.
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'Tell Me, Am I Insane?'—Ruby

Visiting Rabbi Says He Recalls Only Crowd, 'Leering' Oswald

By Ronnie Dugger
Special to The Washington Post

DALLAS, Dec. 4 — When Jack Ruby's spiritual adviser visited him in his cell here, Ruby broke down crying "every three minutes," and at one point, when the question of his psychiatric examination came up, he looked at Rabbi Hillel E. Silverman and said, "Tell me, am I insane?"

Ruby is a member of the Shearith Israel, the large conservative Jewish congregation in Dallas. Dr. Silverman has visited with him twice since he was locked up for killing Lee Harvey Oswald.

"All he remembers is seeing a crowd of people, and Oswald; and Oswald was just leering, there was a smirk on his face, and he just lost his head—as an American, he just had to shoot the man that shot the President," Dr. Silverman said.

"I'm convinced it was not premeditated." He saw crowds, he saw people around, he saw this man, this assassin, the man had a smirk on his face, as if he was proud of what he did."

Ruby told him, Dr. Silverman said, "I kept thinking of Mrs. Kennedy coming back for the trial, and the poor children." Ruby never mentioned to Dr. Silverman, as an element in his motivation, indignation against Communists. Ruby's defense lawyer, Tom Howard, has been quoted alluding to such feelings.

Doubts Rightist Link

"It would be awfully convenient if he, Ruby, represented the right wing, but I'm afraid it just wasn't that way," Dr. Silverman said.

"To me, he was very shallow intellectually. I don't think he knew the difference between a Republican and a Democratic platform. All he knew was he loved Kennedy, he loved Eisenhower, he loved every President — it was a symbol of his America.

"It's incredible that there could be any connection between Ruby and the Communists, Ruby and Oswald, or Ruby and the right wing."

A related conclusion is stated here also by the first trial assistant in the District Attorney's office, Bill Alexander, to whom a large role in Ruby's prosecution will be assigned, if Ruby is tried. "As of this point, I don't know of anything to connect the guy with Oswald," Alexander said.

Ruby was not deeply religious, but was sentimentally so, Dr. Silverman said. He did not attend weekly services, but went to the temple on two or three religious holidays a year. When, four or five years ago, his father died, he attended 20-minute memorial services at the synagogue every morning and evening for 11 straight months. That was when Rabbi Silverman came to know him.

Congregation Member

"He is a member of this congregation. I'm not proud of that fact," Dr. Silverman said. "It's a dastardly crime by a person who was obviously deranged."

A bachelor, Ruby had a "morbid attraction" for dogs and once drove by Dr. Silverman's house with six little dachshunds in the back of his car. Apparently he wished he had some children. "He suffered a tremendous emotional instability," Dr. Silverman contended, illustrating this with this story:

On Jewish New Year's this year, one of the high holy days, about two months ago, Ruby called the Rabbi, "crying on the telephone," because he and his sister had had a spat, and asked the Rabbi to intervene for him with her. He did, and the next day they had made up.

Ruby was not exactly a status-seeker, but a seeker of "the plaudits of the crowd," Dr. Silverman said. Raised in abject poverty in a tough part of Chicago, and failing to finish high school, he lusted after notoriety, and "he wanted to be a martyr," Dr. Silverman said.

People have been writing him on his deed and even sending him money for his legal defense. "His mind is not working," Dr. Silverman said, citing, as an example, his request that the Rabbi see that instead of sending money to help in his defense, his admirers buy advertisements in their local newspapers saying "that they approve of what he's done and that he's done the American thing."

At Divine Service

Rabbi Silverman saw Ruby at divine services Friday night after the assassination. "You could see tears. He was very disturbed, you could see," he said. Ruby told him he had been very upset in conversations with his sister and by watching the television on the assassination; that he had closed his own two clubs and asked other operators why they did not close theirs.

Ruby was most concerned with what people, and what the Rabbi, particularly, thought of him. "I tried to comfort him, first of all," Dr. Silverman said.

He told Ruby that he had deprived the Government of an opportunity to bring Oswald to trial, and that this was not right. "It didn't occur to him. It wouldn't occur to a man like him," Dr. Silverman said.

Speculation was abroad, too, Dr. Silverman told Ruby, that he had some tieup with Oswald or Communists. He quoted Ruby: "I don't know these people. I have no Communist background. I'll swear on this Bible that you gave me."

"He was in a terrible emotional state," Dr. Silverman said. "Every three minutes he would start to cry, and then he would say that he did the patriotic thing. He thought he was doing the American thing . . . This guy has a kind of a hero complex."

He had read a column linking him to some Chicago underground characters. "He said 'It's fantastic. I don't know these people,'" Dr. Silverman said.

No Reply from Chicago

Dallas police wrote Chicago police on Nov. 25, sending them Ruby's fingerprints and picture and asking for his record there, but have not received a reply so far.

Ruby's record with the Dallas police has been exaggerated. According to police information, he was accused in 1949 of disturbing the peace; in 1953 of carrying a concealed weapon; and in 1954, of a technical liquor offense, permitting consumption of beer after hours.

No disposition is shown of the 1949 case; Texas law permits a businessman to carry a gun if he is going home from his place of business with money on him; the liquor case should not have been filed in the first place, because no one saw anyone consuming the unfinished bottle of beer in question, according to information here.

This year he was arrested in connection with a case of simple assault. Nothing came of the matter.

"Jack blew in here in 1947," Alexander said. He ran a couple of lounges "wide open" for a while, but then decided to cooperate with the police while maintaining a tough-guy atmosphere to attract customers, Alexander continued.

"You can't exactly say he was a stool pigeon, but if a character drifted into his place, he would call the police," Alexander said. Nightly one or two police cars would stop by his place. Alexander thought Ruby had probably "avoided some problems" because of his cooperativeness.

Offered Free Beer

Ruby would make a grand entrance at the boxing matches after the preliminaries, when the lights were up, and would invite police and newspapermen to his place for free beer, Alexander said. "The police wouldn't go. The press would," Alexander contended.

Alexander confirmed that Ruby was in the hallway Friday when Oswald was brought through it. "I saw him," Alexander said. Thus, had he been of a mind, Ruby could have tried to shoot Oswald Friday instead of Sunday, when he did shoot him.

How did he get in? "He's got a pocketful of credentials," Alexander speculated. As to Ruby's motive in shooting Oswald, Alexander, one of his prosecutors, said, "I think he thought he was going to be a national hero." The contention that Ruby was temporarily insane is "pure baloney" in the judgment of the Dallas prosecutor, who had just spent $25 for two books on psychology.

A club operator who has known Ruby for years adopts an attitude as skeptical as Alexander's. The club man asked why, if Ruby so loved Mr. Kennedy, was he placing a business ad at the Dallas Morning News at the time of the President's motorcade in Dallas.

The old associate of Ruby's jeered an interpretation that Ruby could have been actuated by distress about the assassination. "Jack Ruby is for Jack Ruby," he said.

Several Dallas people who met Ruby casually said he had made a fairly good impression on them. One said he was not ostentatious; another, that he was almost shy. Yet a third casual acquaintance saw him as "a typical Chicago fellow down here to run a night club."

JFK Jr. Target Of Kidnapers

ATHENS (UPI)—Greek authorities have announced the arrests of 12 persons, including 8 Greeks in one group and 4 West Germans in another, on charges of plotting to kidnap John F. Kennedy Jr., the 11-year-old son of the late American president.

A 22-page statement issued by police said the two groups also planned to carry out a series of other kidnapings, as well as robberies and bombings.

The four West Germans were identified by authorities as members of the terrorist "20th October Movement," while the other group was comprised entirely of Greeks inspired by ideas of what police called the "New Left."

Police said one of the suspects, identified as Panayotis Kabanas, 45, a literature teacher and economist, told them the groups intended—"if we were well organized" — to kidnap young Kennedy.

"We could have blackmailed her (Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis) for as much money as we wanted," police said Kabanas told them.

On Yacht in the Aegean

The former Mrs. John F. Kennedy is wife of Greek shipping magnate and industrialist Aristotle Onassis. Friends said Mrs. Onassis, her children and several friends were cruising in the Aegean Sea aboard the family yacht Christina.

Police said the gangs also planned to kidnap government officials, businessmen and diplomats and to raise more money by robberies and other crimes.

—A.P.

JOHN F. KENNEDY JR.

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The West Germans were identified as Ernest Zorer, 32, of Stutgart, Werner Robbers, 26, and Jurgen Obermoyer, 25, both of Tubingen, and Suzanne Bausinger, 19, of Reutlingen.

The authorities did not define clearly what connections, if any, existed between the two groups.

The "20th October Movement" operates mainly in Germany and France. Five members of the movement were arrested in Greece in October and are still awaiting trial on bombing charges.

The Greeks belonged to an organization which planned to set up "an illegal conspiratorial group on the lines of the extremists in Turkey or the Tupamaros in Latin America," police said. Both of those organizations have frequently used kidnapings as a tool to seek political aims.

The announcement said those arrested would go on trial before military courts.

John Jr. is the second living child of the late president and his wife. He was born Nov. 25, 1960, 17 days after his father won the presidency in an election battle with Richard M.

President Kennedy was assassinated Nov. 22, 1963, and at his funeral on John Jr.'s third birthday, the youngster touched the hearts of millions when he saluted his father's casket as it passed on the way to the grave.

Since their mother married the shipping millionaire in 1968, John Jr. and his sister Caroline, 14, have been living in Greece and New York. They have made occasional visits to the Kennedy compound at Hyannis Port, Mass.

In Weeks Before Shooting

22 May 72

By DICK BARNES and
H. L. SCHWARTZ III
Associated Press

MILWAUKEE — Arthur H. Bremer, the accused assailant of Gov. George C. Wallace, took three mysterious ferry rides across Lake Michigan during the period he apparently followed Wallace's campaign trail.

A ferry manager in Milwaukee says a swarthy, well-dressed man who boasted about politics appeared with Bremer to arrange the first trip.

Bremer, 21, is charged with shooting Wallace on May 15. Mounting evidence indicates he followed the Alabama governor for more than two months.

Records of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in Milwaukee show that Bremer took the C&O ferry from Milwaukee to Ludington, Mich., on April 9 and May 9. Records in Ludington show he made the 97-mile trip in the opposite direction on April 28.

Third Man Mentioned

The C&O ferry trainmaster, Earl S. Nunnery, told the Associated Press he recalls that Bremer and a man who appeared to be of Greek descent made arrangements for the ferry trips.

18 May 72

By DUNCAN SPENCER
Star Staff Writer

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Arthur H. Bremer sank from sight here in the first week of May, either to head eastward in his littered car or to go underground in the Midwest.

The date of May 3 is the best estimate his nodding acquaintances at the low-rent Milwaukee apartment where he lived can give for Bremer's departure date.

The date is fixed by Mrs. Delores Wasche, 24, wife of the manager of the apartment in the working-class 2400 block of Michigan Avenue, because of a row of tulips she planted in the space where Bremer habitually parked his car.

She remembered delaying the planting, first planned for the last days of April, because Bremer's blue American Motors car was "parked almost on top of my garden," alongside a narrow strip of earth in the concrete rear area of the brick apartment building.

Mrs. Wasche noted that Bremer's rent is paid up until the end of this month, but the building's landlord, R. C. Wilhelm, of Milwaukee, refused to comment. Bremer's payments of about $138 per month went directly to Wilhelm, Mrs. Wasche said.

Mrs. Wasche added that the car no longer occupied its usual place after the first few days of May. She said she had a distinct recollection of Bremer "walking out to his car" about the third.

Bremer has been charged by federal and Prince Georges County, Md., authorities with shooting Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace and others during an election campaign rally Monday in Laurel, Md. Authorities have not suggested a motive for the attack.

Bremer's auto was ripped to pieces by Prince Georges County police yesterday behind the county police academy at Forestville, Md., in a search for clues. The car already had been searched exhaustively by federal agents

A third person was traveling with the men but did not enter the ferry office, Nunnery said.

This was the first report that Bremer had had companions in the weeks preceding the shooting. Acquaintances have described him as a solitary, virtually friendless figure.

The Baltimore Sun, meanwhile, reported that on April 15, Bremer checked into the Sheraton Motor Inn in New Carrollton, Md., a 15-minute drive from the Laurel Shopping Center where Wallace was shot one month later.

Political Conversation

The Sun said Bremer stayed three days and tried to check in again the weekend before the shooting but was told the motel was filled.

Nunnery said Bremer's companion at the ferry office talked excitedly about moving a political campaign from Wisconsin to Michigan, but never named a candidate.

"This is what made the whole thing so impressive on me — the Greek telling me how hard he's working in this field," Nunnery said. "It sounded like he was taking a whole group from Wisconsin to Michigan. Some were going to drive and some fly."

Within a day or two of the appearance to arrange the ferry trip, Bremer registered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City and was there April 7-8, according to hotel records.

By the evening of April 9, Bremer was back in Milwaukee in time to catch the 8:15 p.m. ferry for the six-hour trip to Ludington. Ferry records list his name and the license number of his car, now impounded in Maryland.

Records on the Ludington side of Lake Michigan list Bremer as returning to Milwaukee on the 8:07 p.m. ferry April 28.

Between these two ferry trips—on April 15—Bremer was ticketed for speeding in Binghamton, N.Y.

On May 9, Bremer took his third ferry trip, arriving in Ludington about noon.

He was spotted at midafternoon the following day in Cadillac, Mich, 72 miles from Ludington, where Wallace spoke at an evening rally.

After another apparently quick trip over hundreds of miles, Bremer turned up, according to photographs and an eyewitness, at a Wallace rally in Landover, Md., on May 11. Two days later, he was spotted and identified from photographs at another Wallace event in Kalamazoo, Mich., and on May 15, he was arrested at the Laurel, Md., shopping center where Wallace was shot.

The paraphernalia seized from the dented car has fueled speculation Bremer used the auto as a traveling home during the time he was underground before the attempt on Wallace's life.

FBI agents reported finding clothes, books about assassins, numerous road maps, and a mass of personal writings in the car, according to a search warrant report filed with U.S. magistrate Clarence Goetz in Baltimore yesterday.

Goetz said today the report held six pages of items, including the books "RFK Must Die" and "S i r h a n" both checked out of the Milwaukee Public Library.

Mapjs, Campaign Materials

Also included were 13 road maps, a U.S. road atlas, GOP campaign buttons, flyers for Sen. George McGovern and one Wallace poster.

"There was a suitcase and clothes and some personal items," Goetz recalls.

A newspaper in Cocoa, Fla., reported today Bremer may have been in Florida when Wallace campaigned there in February.

Authorities investigating the Wallace shooting have said they were working on the theory Bremer "stalked" Wallace in several states, and witnesses have told of seeing Bremer at several Wallace functions before the Laurel event.

Several persons at a food store in Grant, Fla., told the Cocoa newspaper they recalled seeing a man resembling Bremer on Feb. 20 at a seafood festival attended by Hubert H. Humphrey. Wallace was invited but did not attend, according to the copyrighted story in the paper "Today in Cocoa."

Bremer's last appearance at his job at Story Elemetary School in Milwaukee, where he worked as a janitor's assistant, was more than three months ago, but fellow tenants at his apartment said he continued to live there after leaving the job. He was seen at least twice

Wallace Campaign

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Continued From Page A-1

at a Laurel, Md., campaign rally Monday.

Bremer, 21, is accused of firing at least four shots into Wallace at "point blank" range, and wounding three other persons. He was being held in Baltimore in lieu of $200,000 bond.

Indictment Expected

Arthur A. Marshall Jr., Prince Georges County state's attorney, today said charges of attempted murder will be presented to a county grand jury Tuesday, and Marshall said he anticipates an indictment.

However, he said that Bremer will not be brought to Upper Marlboro for the presentation immediately, "basically because of security and also because it is not necessary."

An attempted murder charge in Maryland carries a maximum sentence of death.

Bremer has been charged under a federal civil rights act violation in connection with the shooting of Wallace, and with assault of a federal officer in the wounding of the Secret Service agent.

Trial in 6 Weeks?

"We'll go ahead with our case and they'll (federal authorities) will go ahead with theirs," Marshall said.

He said that Bremer could be brought to trial within four to six weeks, depending on motions and preliminaries.

Marshall noted that "we've insisted" that Bremer remain in Maryland, though he is in federal custody.

FBI sources said investigators were considering several possible theories for the crime, but that no single possible motive had emerged as the more likely. They said there was still no indication that more than one person was involved.

Items found in Bremer's rented apartment in Milwaukee seemed to imply that an assault could have been planned for some time, but this material so far has not pointed to any single explanation, officials said.

"The stuff would support either the theory of the lone nut, or the hired killer," one official commented. Officials hoped they could learn more as they questioned Wallace workers about Bremer.

Campaign Activity

Bremer has been connected with the following Wallace campaign activities:

- A Wallace campaign worker in Milwaukee, Clyde Vutree, said yesterday he could positively identify Bremer as a man sitting in the third row of an organizational meeting in Milwaukee March 7. Vultree made the identification after viewing a television film of the session, attended by about 30 persons.
- Vultree also said he recalled seeing Bremer at another Milwaukee organizational meeting in March, although he was unsure of the date of that session.
- Bremer walked into the Silver Spring Wallace headquarters last week and volunteered to help in the campaign, according to Mrs. Janet Petrone, Maryland State Coordinator for Women for Wallace.
- Police in Kalamazoo, Mich., identified Bremer as a "suspicious person" prior to the start of a Wallace Rally Saturday. He was questioned but not arrested.
- Star Reporter William Taaffe said he saw Bremer at a Wallace rally in Wheaton about 11:45 a.m. Monday, as he was interviewing persons in the crowd. Mrs. Petrone also said she saw Bremer at Wheaton Plaza and talked with him
- The sixth Wallace function attended by Bremer, was the Laurel rally later Monday.

There were also unconfirmed reports that Bremer had attended another Milwaukee rally in April and a New York rally in which Wallace recently appeared.

Federal investigators also were questioning Wallace supporters, and checking with police officials in Cambridge, Salisbury, Frederick, Baltimore, Hagerstown, and Cumberland, Md., where other Wallace rallies were held, for any possible identification of Bremer.

Star checks with Wallace officials and state and local police could turn up no reports that Bremer was seen at any of these other Maryland rallies.

Arrived Early

Bremer's appearances at the rallies also reflected another pattern, his habit of showing up early for the campaign functions.

Police in Kalamazoo said Bremer was questioned as a "suspicious person" after they received a complaint about a person sitting in a parked car near the Kalamazoo Armory where the Wallace rally was to be held.

Bremer was questioned for about five minutes, his 1968 two-door Rambler was checked for ownership, and a check was made to see if Bremer was wanted by the authorities, police said. It was decided that no charge was warranted.

"The officer asked him what he was doing," a police official said. "It was raining and the man said he was waiting for the rally to start." Police said Bremer's encounter with them was more than an hour before the Wallace rally began.

Taaffe said that when he arrived at the Wheaton rally about 11:45 a.m. Monday, Bremer was already there. "The rally was scheduled to begin at noon," he said. "Bremer was right up against the rope in front of the podium."

'Same Routine'

"After the Wheaton rally, I drove to Laurel, where the second rally was to be held," Taaffe said. "I got there at 2:15 p.m. and the rally was scheduled to begin at 3. Bremer was already there when I arrived.

"He was right up in front again, just as in Wheaton. He had the same silly grin on his face.

"He went through the same routine in both places: rocking his head to the music and laughing in a forced way at the same jokes by Gov. Wallace."

FBI agents yesterday were studying a blue 1968 Rambler found on the parking lot of the Laurel Shopping Center after the shooting. There was speculation that Bremer had used his car to live in since he was last seen in Mil-

Police Find Pistol In Bremer's Auto

By RONALD SARRO
and FRED BARNES
Star Staff Writers

Prince Georges County police found an automatic pistol in Arthur H. Bremer's car when they searched the vehicle.

Police said yesterday they located the gun when they literally dismantled the 1967 blue Rambler "Rebel" just one day after FBI agents had searched the car and carted off two boxes of its contents.

There was no immediate indication that the gun was connected in any way with the shooting Monday of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace and three others. Bremer, 21, is being held in lieu of $200,000 bond in the shooting.

A .38-calibre handgun was taken from Bremer at the time of his arrest at the shooting scene in Laurel, authorities said, and it was determined that this gun was registered to him in Wisconsin.

In an inventory of property taken under a search warrant issued in Prince Georges County Circuit Court, police yesterday reported they had found "One blue steel Browning 9mm Automatic Pistol with wood stock and clip of ammunition, Serial 71C29469."

There was no word on whether this weapon had been traced to Bremer, and officials refused to say even where it was found in the car. County and federal officials announced jointly that they would make no further comments in the case.

One source said, however, that the gun was located down in a side panel of the vehicle which only could have been reached by taking apart the car.

The gun probably will be sent to the FBI crime laboratory by the county for analysis. Law enforcement officials have been working overtime in an effort to collect every possible shred of evidence in the case.

There were, meantime, more reports of Bremer's possible activities prior to last Monday's shooting:

● The manager of a Landover, Md., shopping center has identified Bremer as having attended a Wallace rally there on May 11, four days before he is accused of shooting Wallace in Laurel.

Frank Geraci, who runs the Capital Plaza shopping center at 6200 Annapolis Road, said he identified Bremer yesterday from a photograph of part of the crowd at the rally, the first one held in the Washington area by Wallace in his Maryland primary campaign.

"I'm sure it is Bremer," he said, "and I had about seven or eight other people look at the photograph and they all agree with me."

Geraci notified the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service of his discovery yesterday afternoon. Agents came to the shopping center and seized the Bremer photograph and dozens of others taken during the May.

Geraci said that two photographers circulated through the crowd at the Capital Plaza shopping center. "I ordered the photographers for promotional purposes," said Geraci.

After Wallace was shot on Monday, Geraci said he decided to get the photographs, about 100 in all, developed quickly. "I wanted to see if he, Bremer, was here," Geraci said.

By using a magnifying glass to examine the crowd shots, Geraci said he found Bremer in one photo. "Bremer appears to be about one-third of the way back in the crowd," he said.

Geraci said he compared the man in the May 11 photo with newspaper pictures of the man at the Wheaton rally on May 15. In both photos, the man had blond hair, an open jacket and the same facial features, he said.

A Traffic Ticket

● A month before the shooting in Laurel, a man identified as Bremer was placed in New York State by police who stopped him for speeding on an interstate highway about 20 miles from the Pennsylvania state line.

On April 15, state trooper Paul F. Mitchell charged Bremer with driving 75 miles per hour in a 65 miles per hour zone on Interstate Route 81 near the town of Barker, N.Y. Bremer was alone in the car and said he was unemployed, a state police spokesman said.

The man presented identification indicating he was Bremer and that he lived in the 2400 block of Michigan Avenue in Milwaukee, Wis.

The ticket was returnable April 25 before Town Justice Theodore R. Gruesbeck but no reply was received, the spokesman said.

Trooper Joseph Aston, of the nearby Binghamton state police headquarters, said no search of Bremer's Rambler sedan was made at the time because the motorist did not look suspicious.

The state police report said that Bremer was headed south, toward Pennsylvania, at the time he was stopped, but it gave no indication of the reason for the direction.

Pennsylvania's presidential primary was scheduled April 25, 10 days later.

● Among other items found in the car was a May 3 letter from Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wis.

Bremer had written to Reuss in response to a questionnaire sent to all 5th District constituents, a member of the Reuss staff was quoted as saying yesterday.

A story in today's Milwaukee Sentinel said Bremer had signed his name to the questionnaire and added a few more comments. "It was learned that he had written to Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wis., urging Reuss to 'cut the god damned military spending, and to get rid of the generals,'" the paper said.

'Sealed Envelope'

items it had taken from Bremer's car under a federal search warrant issued in U.S. District Court in Baltimore. The FBI list was filed with the court late Wednesday.

The list gave some indication that another gun may have been in Bremer's possession. FBI agents reported finding in the car "3 clips for an automatic in green paper sack marked 'Kohls,'" a Wisconsin food chain.

The FBI had no official comment on the discovery of the automatic.

Principal officials handling the case jointly announced that they would make no further public statements about the case after a two-hour meeting late yesterday in the office of Prince Georges States Attorney Arthur A. Marshall Jr.

The meeting was attended by Maryland U.S. Attorney George Beall; Deputy U.S. Attorney Paul Kramer; Special Agent Thomas Farrow, head of the Baltimore Office of the FBI; county Police Chief Roland Sweitzer; and county police Col. John Rhodes, Capt. James Ross, and Lt. Joseph Vasco.

Marshall appeared a bit piqued as the meeting broke up, and there was some indication that the jurisdictional dispute, reported earlier this week in The Star, had been discussed.

"We are going ahead wi' prosecution. They are goi ahead with prosecution," Ma shall said. Both Marshall a Beall said the county and fe eral cases would be presen to the respective grand jur on Tuesday.

Prince Georges has muc the physical evidence in case, but the federal gov ment has custody of Brer

Lived in Car

In its court papers, the reported finding suitcase clothing, pillows and blan personal grooming items, eating and drinking uten supporting the theory

Bremer had been living i car since leaving his Mil kee apartment.

The FBI also reported ing from the car "1 McGc campaign flier from ou left of windshield." It a ently had been placed the a McGovern worker, pos during the Wallace rally F

They also reported fi one Wallace campaign p a tape recorder, "v pages of lined notebook containing miscella items, binoculars, GOP paign buttons and two bc

The books were "RFK Die," by Robert Kaiser, questions the investigati the killing of Robert F. K dy, and one on Sirhan B. han, Kennedy's assassin.

Gun Company's License Unsure

By LYLE DENNISTON
Star Staff Writer

Casanova Guns Inc., the Milwaukee firm that sold a .38-caliber pistol to Arthur H. Bremer, has been fighting with the Treasury for three years to try to keep its license. Treasury officials have said the pistol was used in the shooting of Gov. George C. Wallace on Monday at a Laurel, Md., shopping center. The weapon was traced to Casanova through official records, showing that Bremer bought it on May 13.

Casanova was turned down in 1969 when it tried to renew the license it had obtained in 1967.

Under government regulations, a firm which had a license may continue to operate while it attempts to get a court ruling allowing it to keep the license.

Letter to Supreme Court

Casanova filed a license case in U.S. District Court in Milwaukee on Sept. 11, 1969. To date, it has lost both in District Court and in the 7th U.S. Court of Appeals.

By coincidence, an appeal by Casanova to the Supreme Court arrived at the court by mail late Monday, a few hours after the shooting at Laurel.

Casanova asked the justices to rule that it had not tried to "circumvent" the federal firearms licensing law, and thus is entitled to have its license renewed. The justices probably will not act on the appeal until next month, and may not act on it until the new court term beginning in October.

Meanwhile, the Treasury has been conducting a new inquiry into Casanova to determine whether its sale of the pistol to Bremer was a legal transaction. An "initial reading" of the investigation's results is that the sale was lawful, a Treasury spokesman said yesterday.

Casanova Guns, a major firm among more than a dozen firearms dealers in Milwaukee, was created in 1967 after the firm of Casanova's Inc. was charged with illegally possessing unregistered firearms.

Casanova's Inc. pleaded guilty to that charge, and was fined $500. Before that fine was imposed, Casanova Guns was incorporated, under the control of John P. Casanova, who had been vice president of Casanova's Inc.

The two firms operated in the same building in Milwaukee, and Casanova Guns took over the complete inventory of guns and ammunition from Casanova's Inc. in April 1969.

police found all ammunition in Arthur H. Bremer's car when they searched the vehicle. 19 May 72

Police said yesterday they located the gun when they literally dismantled the 1967 blue Rambler "Rebel" just one day after FBI agents had searched the car and carted off two boxes of its contents.

There was no immediate indication that the gun was connected in any way with the shooting Monday of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace and three others. Bremer, 21, is being held in lieu of $200,000 bond in the shooting.

A .38-calibre handgun was taken from Bremer at the time of his arrest at the shooting scene in Laurel, authorities said, and it was determined that this gun was registered to him in Wisconsin.

In an inventory of property taken under a search warrant issued in Prince Georges County Circuit Court, police yesterday reported they had found "One blue steel Browning 9mm Automatic Pistol with wood stock and clip of ammunition, Serial 71C29469."

There was no word on whether this weapon had been traced to Bremer, and officials refused to say even where it was found in the car. County and federal officials announced jointly that they would make no further comments in the case.

One source said, however, that the gun was located down in a side panel of the vehicle which only could have been reached by taking apart the car.

The gun probably will be sent to the FBI crime laboratory by the county for analysis. Law enforcement officials have been working overtime in an effort to collect every possible shred of evidence in the case.

There were, meantime, more reports of Bremer's possible activities prior to last Monday's shooting:

● The manager of a Landover, Md., shopping center has identified Bremer as having attended a Wallace rally there on May 11, four days before he is accused of shooting Wallace in Laurel.

Frank Geraci, who runs the Capital Plaza shopping center at 6200 Annapolis Road, said he identified Bremer yesterday from a photograph of part of the crowd at the rally, the first one held in the Washington area by Wallace in his Maryland primary campaign.

"I'm sure it is Bremer," he said, "and I had about seven or eight other people look at the photograph and they all agree with me."

Geraci notified the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service of his discovery yesterday afternoon. Agents came to the shopping center and seized the Bremer photograph and dozens of others taken during the May 11 rally.

If the identification of Bremer from the photograph is accurate, it strengthens the theory — one that investigators apparently are giving much credence — that Bremer stalked Wallace for days before the shooting.

The 21-year-old Milwaukee man previously had been identified as having attended six pro-Wallace functions in three states, including a rally in Wheaton a few hours before the shooting.

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After Wallace was shot on Monday Geraci said he decided to get the photographs, about 100 in all, developed quickly. "I wanted to see if he, Bremer, was here," Geraci said.

By using a magnifying glass to examine the crowd shots, Geraci said he found Bremer in one photo. "Bremer appears to be about one-third of the way back in the crowd," he said.

Geraci said he compared the man in the May 11 photo with newspaper pictures of the man at the Wheaton rally on May 15. In both photos, the man had blond hair, an open jacket and the same facial features, he said.

A Traffic Ticket

● A month before the shooting in Laurel, a man identified as Bremer was placed in New York State by police who stopped him for speeding on an interstate highway about 20 miles from the Pennsylvania state line.

On April 15, state trooper Paul F. Mitchell charged Bremer with driving 75 miles per hour in a 65 miles per hour zone on Interstate Route 81 near the town of Barker, N.Y. Bremer was alone in the car and said he was unemployed, a state police spokesman said.

The man presented identification indicating he was Bremer and that he lived in the 2400 block of Michigan Avenue in Milwaukee, Wis.

The ticket was returnable April 25 before Town Justice Theodore R. Gruesbeck but no reply was received, the spokesman said.

Trooper Joseph Aston, of the nearby Binghamton state police headquarters, said no search of Bremer's Rambler sedan was made at the time because the motorist did not look suspicious.

The state police report said that Bremer was headed south, toward Pennsylvania, at the time he was stopped, but it gave no indication of the reason for the direction.

Pennsylvania's presidential primary was scheduled April 25, 10 days later.

● Among other items found in the car was a May 3 letter from Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wis.

Bremer had written to Reuss in response to a questionnaire sent to all 5th District constituents, a member of the Reuss staff was quoted as saying yesterday.

A story in today's Milwaukee Sentinel said Bremer had signed his name to the questionnaire and added a few more comments. "It was learned that he had written to Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wis., urging Reuss to 'cut the god damned military spending, and to get rid of the generals,'" the paper said.

'Sealed Envelope'

The FBI began its search of Bremer's car at 11:59 a.m. Tuesday. The county police started its search at 12:10 p.m. Wednesday.

In addition to the gun, county police found a parking lot ticket, not further identified, and "one white sealed envelope with 5c and 1c stamps with water marks and mud on same."

The county also reported to the circuit court that they had taken custody of the car itself.

The FBI listed 11 pages of court late Wednesday.

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The meeting was a by Maryland U.S. George Beall; Deputy torney Paul Kramer; Agent Thomas Farro of the Baltimore Offic FBI; county Police C land Sweitzer; and co lice Col. John Rhode James Ross, and Lt. Vasco.

Marshall appeared piqued as the meetin up, and there was so cation that the juris dispute, reported ear week in The Star, h discussed.

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Principal officials in... the case jointly announced that they would make no further public statements about the case after a two-hour meeting late yesterday in the office of Prince Georges States Attorney Arthur A. Marshall Jr.

The meeting was attended by Maryland U.S. Attorney George Beall; Deputy U.S. Attorney Paul Kramer; Special Agent Thomas Farrow, head of the Baltimore Office of the FBI; county Police Chief Roland Sweitzer; and county police Col. John Rhodes, Capt. James Ross, and Lt. Joseph Vasco.

Marshall appeared a bit piqued as the meeting broke up, and there was some indication that the jurisdictional dispute, reported earlier this week in The Star, had been discussed.

"We are going ahead wi... prosecution. They are goi... ahead with prosecution," Ma... shall said. Both Marshall a... Beall said the county and fe... eral cases would be present... to the respective grand juries on Tuesday.

Prince Georges has much of the physical evidence in the case, but the federal government has custody of Bremer.

Lived in Car

In its court papers, the FBI reported finding suitcases of clothing, pillows and blankets, personal grooming items, and eating and drinking utensils, supporting the theory that Bremer had been living in the car since leaving his Milwaukee apartment.

The FBI also reported taking from the car "1 McGovern campaign flier from outside left of windshield." It apparently had been placed there by a McGovern worker, possibly during the Wallace rally.

They also reported finding one Wallace campaign poster, a tape recorder, "various pages of lined notebook paper containing miscellaneous items, binoculars, GOP campaign buttons and two books."

The books were "RFK Must Die," by Robert Kaiser, which questions the investigation the killing of Robert F. Kennedy, and one on Sirhan B. Sirhan, Kennedy's assassin.

Bremer Pleads Not Guilty On Four Counts in Shooting

Arthur Herman Bremer today pleaded not guilty in U.S. District Court in Baltimore to a four-count federal indictment in the shooting of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace.

Bremer, 21, of Milwaukee, Wis., was under heavy guard for his first appearance in public since the shooting at a Laurel, Md., shopping center May 15. FBI agents used metal detector devices in screening everyone who entered the courtroom.

The short, blond former busboy spoke several times in response to questions by U.S. District Judge Edward S. Northrop during the 15-minute arraignment.

Bremer's attorney, Benjamin Lipsitz, unsuccessfully sought a reduction in the $200,000 federal bond set for Bremer, arguing that it in effect denied him his constitutional right to bail and detracted from his ability to assist in his defense.

Bremer was charged by a federal grand jury yesterday with violating Wallace's civil rights as a presidential candidate, assaulting him with a .38 revolver, assault on Secret Service agent Nicholar Zarvos, and illegal interstate transportation of the revolver for commission of a felony.

A Prince Georges County grand jury also indicted him yesterday on 24 counts in the shooting of Wallace and three other persons.

Wearing a black and white double knit jacket, black knit shirt open at the neck, and beige trousers, Bremer turned and nodded to Lipsitz's daughter, Eleanor, 30, also an attorney, before sitting at the defendant's table.

And just before leaving under heavy guard, he walked over to Miss Lipsitz and shook her hand.

In a clear voice, the defendant answered "Arthur Herman Bremer ... 21" when asked his name and age. He said he had read the indictment and understood the charges and that "I attended some college, one year-plus."

Lipsitz asked Judge Northrop to review the decision earlier today of U.S. Magistrate Clarence E. Goetz denying the defendant's appeal for a reduction of bail, but the judge upheld the magistrate.

Lipsitz, Bremer's court appointed attorney, termed the shooting "simply another assault with a deadly weapon case" and said his client should not be penalized with excessive bail simply because one of the victims "happens to be a politican from Alabama" and because the case received wide news coverage.

But U.S. Attorney George Beall, emphasized it involved the shooting of a candidate for president and a Secret Service agent. He said Bremer has no family ties and there is "no evidence of any friends or associates who could help him if he were released," Beall argued.

Judge Northrop gave Lipsitz 30 days to file motions after which a trial date would be set.

Bremer left the courtroom surrounded by U.S. marshals and FBI agents, who guarded the combination U.S. District Court and Post Office Building as if it were a fortress.

Goetz in denying reduction of bail earlier today accepted the prosecution's argument that Bremer has no community ties, no money, allegedly had possession of two guns, and had previously been arrested in Milwaukee in connection with firearms possession.

In the Prince Georges indictment, six counts were lodged in the wounding of the Alabama governor, and the same set of 6 counts were brought in the wounding of each of the three others.

Bremer was indicted on one count of attempted murder in all four woundings—a charge that carries a maximum sentence of death in Maryland.

The federal indictment was returned before Judge C. Stanley Blair.